All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISAPPOINTED.

Merchants who Purchased their Goods early are shedding tears of Disappointment.

THE
Bottom
Has Dropped Out

Foreign manufacturers
Are frightened.
They manufactured a
Great many more Goods
Than necessary for their
American customers, and
Have just realized it,
We have taken
Advantage of it.
OUR orders were placed late.
And we got the
Benefit of
The panic.

Compare Prices
BEFORE PURCHASING.

Agents for
Rich'd Hudnut's Perfume
The favorite of New York's "400."

At $3.60, —Former Price $6 50. Colored Dress Patterns in the latest weaves, Foreign fabrics.

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At 37 1-2c. yd.—Former Price 60. Colored Fancy Dress Fabrics, special offer to close out.

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The latest Novelty in Silk—TAFFETA PLISSE.

At 50c. yd.—Former Price 75c.— China Silks in all shades, 24-in. in width. (Special.)

At $1 yd.— Former price $1 50.— 22 inch Black Peau de Soi Silk. This is a special bargain.

At 15c. each. Former price 25c.— Irish and German Damask Towels, knitted Fringe, size 37x17 in.

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Just received, genuine Fibre Chamois.

Agents for
Smith & Angel's Hosiery.

At 25c. Former price 50c.—Ten Cakes pure Castile Soap. (Limited)

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50 pieces Imperial Long Cloth, just received.

At 33 1-3c. Former price 50c.— Victoria blk Ing. Hose for ladies. One lot slightly soiled.

50 Pcs. Circlette, Just received. The new "Skirt Distender," takes the place of both Crinoline and Hair cloth, and is lighter and Cheaper. In black, white, Slate.

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A. D. BROWN'S,
Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.
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Cash Paid
—FOR—
Beeswax.
If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you
30 CENTS PER POUND
for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.
W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
Jan 27 2m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.—NO. 121. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,657

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

OUTLINES

Proceedings in Congress yesterday. —— Explosion of a boiler and loss of life in Rhode Island. —— Notice of light on Chesapeake Bay. —— Street car accident at Milwaukee, Wis.—three persons drowned and four missing. —— Tin plate manufactory in Ohio to resume operations. ——Fifteen thousand dollars in cash and ten thousand in bonds stolen from a bank in Milan, Ohio. —— Brooklyn strikers—still riotous—no change in situation —— Death of a well known Baltimorean. —— A noted forger and swindler at Baltimore sentenced to the Penitentiary. ——Death in Charlotte of General Barringer, a noted Confederate cavalry commander. ——Washington news—Treasury reserve increasing; Sugar Trust cases in the Supeme Court; Hawaiian correspondence sent to the Senate; the Postoffice Appropriation bill. ——Foreign news—the Queen's speech to Parliament; a battle between the Chinese and Japanese. ——Tryon St. M. E Church, Charlotte, has adopted individual communion cups. —— Death of Rev. J. R. Respass, at Butler, Ga. —— The Jim Crow Car at Louisville, Ky. ——The Sentoral deadlock in the Delaware Legislature still continues. ——Mercury ten degress below zero yestedray at St. Louis. —— The Cotton States Exposition—invitation to the Russian Government received with great favor. —— National Farmers' Alliance meet in Raleigh to-day—Marion Butler will preside. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was 1½@ easier to-day at 1@2 per cent., with last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton dull; middling gulf 5⅝ cents; middling uplands 5⅝ cents; Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $1 90@3 75; good to choice do. $3.85@3.95, wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 56½ cents; afloat 58 cents; corn dull; No. 2 at elevator 46½@46¼ cents; afloat 47¼@48 cents; spirits turpentine quiet and firm 29½@30 cents; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.85 @1.40.

The subject of a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river at Pittsburg has been renewed. It is proposed to construct it with private capital, and not depend upon the U. S. Government for help.

In expenditures for the support of common schools, New York leads with $19,111,684; Pennsylvania comes second with $16 410,907; Illinois third with $14.654,050, and Ohio fourth with $12,180,749.

The Knoxville *Tribune* remarks that on the financial question "a large number of the leaders of both parties display mighty little patriotism.' Playing politics, not displaying patriotism, is the business of most of them.

Milton B. Matson, who is in jail at San Jose, Cal., for forgery, happens to be a woman who for sixteen years has worn the apparel of a man and passed as a man, so that she is not only a forger but for sixteen years has been passing a counterfeit.

The Governor of Connecticut likes the voting machine. Unless Connecticut is different from the average State she is pretty well supplied with voting machines, or machine voters, but the one which the Governor is impressed with seems to be a new one.

A delegate to a woman's suffrage canvention recently assured her sisters that women were coming to the front. It would be hard to convince the small man in the theatre who sits behind one of those big hats that there isn't too much of her at the front now.

New York butter exporters complain that stuff shipped from New York as oleomargarine, goes into South and Central American countries as American butter, and is ruining the butter export business of this country. They think oleo ought to wear a collar when it goes from home, as well as at home.

It is said that Secretary Carlisle's health has been so much impaired that his friends are very much concerned about it and are anxious for him to resign. The man who could stand the ordeal that the Secretary of the Treasury has to go through and not suffer in health must have the constitution of a locomotive.

Uncle Sam may be somewhat pushed for ready cash just now, but he is not land poor. After deducting the 10,406,100 acres he sold last year, he has a patch of about 1,000,000,000 acres left. About 300,000,000 of this is in Alaska, and while much of it isn ot suitable for cultivation it produces fine icebergs, ava anches, &c.

A Berlin prophet has arisen who lays out a pretty lively programme for mother earth. We are to have a great war in which all the big powers will lock horns in 1897, in 1899 a new Napoleon who will put in his appearance as King of Greece and Syria, in 1901 a great earthquake which will make things rattle from long taw, and on April 23, 1903, the final collapse with a grand pyrotechnic display. What's the use of Senator Vest getting excited over the suggestion to issue four or five hundred millions thirty or fifty year bonds?

The State of Missouri has 5,257 licensed bar-rooms, which pay an aggregate license tax of $2.499,010, of which the State receives $312,-748.91, the counties $1,728,576.64 and the cities and towns $457,684.50.

A Missouri judge has decided that a man must pay his wife's debts even if he is suing for a divorce. That judge evidently is not disposed to encourage the divorce business.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* thinks "Moody is a brave man to try to convert Texas." Pshaw. Moody tackled Chicago long before he ever thought of trying to convert Texas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—Comedy, Tableaux.
HALL & FEARSALL—Seed potatoes.
MARY C. WILLIAMSON—Card of thanks

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Naval Reserves will hold their regular inspection to-night.

— Receipts of cotton yesterday 121 bales; receipts same date last year, 625.

— The Brownies foot ball team will meet at the W. L. I. armory to-morrow night.

— Official announcement has been made of two cases of diphtheria on North Third street near Orange.

— The high hats complained of by theatre goers are more attractive than many of the plays presented.

— Firewood is getting scarce in the docks, and the price yesterday was advanced to 80 cents per dray load.

— The bill to fund the floating debt of the city of Wilmington was favorably reported in the House yesterday.

— Strawberries raised in hothouses are selling in the New York market at $3 00 per basket. The fruit is said to be large, perfect and beautiful, averaging fourteen berries to the basket.

— Mr. Geo. R. French, Secretary, requests the STAR to announce that the annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society of this port will be held this afternoon at 3 30 o'clock, in the Seamen's Bethel on Dock street. All members are invited to attend.

— Through the courtesy of Mr. Thos. D. Meares, Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, we are favored with a copy of the January issue of the "Vestibule," a monthly magazine issued by the Seaboard Air Line, containing short stories by popular authors. The "Vestibule" is one of the most popular publications of the day, and has proved one of the greatest advertising schemes introduced by any railroad. It does credit to the enterprise of its General Passenger Agent, Mr. T J Anderson.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. I. Shrier left yeeterday morning for northern market.

— District Attorney Chas. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Barron D. Penton is out after a few days confinement from an attack of neuralgia.

— Messrs. E. Jordan, Asheville; T. Q Hall, Wallace; J. T. Lyon, Rockingham; E L Pearce, Scott's Hill; J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; J. B. Henley, St. Paul; J. A. Brown. Chadbourn; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; P. H. McKoy, North Carolina; Norman Smith, Fayetteville; Wm. Conrad, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Killed for Seven Cents.

The Norfolk papers have accounts of the killing of Noah Wilson by Marshal Robinson, at Pinner's Point, near that city, Friday afternoon. Both were colored men, It appears that they had a quarrel over eleven cents, which Robinson owed to Wilson's mother for food furnished by her. Robinson says that Wilson put his hand behind him as if to draw a weapon. As he did so Robinson pulled out a pistol and fired two shots, the second one taking effect in Wilson's brain, from which he died immediately. The murderer was captured by some of the men and the police station in that city notified. Officer Diggs and Constable Ripley went out to Pinner's Point at once, and came back with Robinson, who was locked up in the county jail to await an examination.

Robinson is from Wilmington, having left here for Norfolk about a year ago. His mother and some other relatives are still living here. The family were originally from Robeson county.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—107 bales cotton, 10 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—14 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 119 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—8 bbls rosin.

Schooner Williams—16 bbls rosin, 84 bbls tar.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 121 bales; spirits turpentine, 18 casks; rosin, 153 bbls; tar, 78 bbls.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 31°; 8 p. m 44°; maximum, 50°; minimum, 30°; mean, 40°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date 0 98 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; colder; northeast winds.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Regular Meeting—All the Members in Attendance—A Wordy Combat Between Democratic Members of the Board Concerning Caucus Agreements and Disagreements.

The Board of Aldermen met last night in regular session, with Mayor Fishblate, Aldermen Moore, Latimer, VonGlahn, Cameron, Harriss, Gore, Northrop, Yates, Walker and Nixon present.

The reports of the various committees were called for, and when the Police Committee was called, Alderman Latimer said he would like to know why policemen who had been discharged for drunkenness had been reinstated on the force, and charged that good officers had been discharged and a man who was not a legal voter was put on the force.

Alderman Moore said that the caucus rules had been broken and Democratic Aldermen had failed to keep their pledges, and other matters of like nature were brought up. Then followed a scene of wrangling and quarrelling as was never seen at a Board meeting before; hot words were said, and accusations were made on both sides; Aldermen Northrop, VonGlahn and Harriss defending the Police Committee in strong terms.

Mayor Fishblate called Alderman Moore to the chair and spoke at length, explaining matters and charging Alderman Moore with being the first man during the present administration to bolt the caucus. The discussion continued until Alderman Walker, colored, began denouncing and attaching blame for several things to the Democratic members of the Board when the wrangling ceased.

The Streets and Wharves Committee reported that several streets had been repaired, especially mentioning places on Third street, Orange street, Sixth street and others.

Alderman Walker complained of Fourth street over the railroad being in bad condition, and said an appropriation was made to repair it and he would like to know if it had been spent elsewhere.

Alderman Latimer informed him that a book with expenditures made by the Streets and Wharves Committee was kept in the clerk and treasurer's office which he could refer to at any time.

Alderman Harriss of the Committee on Sanitation said the city was in a good sanitary condition except it was muddy and wet in several places on account of the recent heavy rains.

Alderman Latimer said in driving around he had noticed slime in some of the gutters from the water not being drained off soon enough.

The Mayor said he would look into it.

Mr. Spencer appeared before the Board in behalf of the residents and business men near the corner of Fourth and Bladen streets, explaining the bad condition of the horse road as well as the street crossing, saying it was impossible for footmen to pass, and some trouble to half-loaded drays, and the citizens in that locality feared some contagious epidemic if something was not done soon. He also said it now injured trade.

Alderman VonGlahn said his attention had been called to it, and recommended ditching. The Mayor said he would have it attended to at once.

Alderman Harriss said that he had been requested by Mr. H. G. Smallbones and others to call the attention of the Board to Mulberry street, between Water street and the river, as a considerable amount of hauling from the New York steamer shed was up this only outlet, and that for the past few days, on account of mud and slush, hauling with drays was dangerous. Referred to the Streets and Wharves Committee.

Upon motion of Alderman Harriss, the following were elected as Commissioners of Navigation: Messrs. D. G. Worth, Thomas Evans, James Sprunt, George Harriss, Samuel Northrop.

Alderman Nixon called the Board's attention to what he termed an annullment of the ordinances in the enactment clause of the city ordinance, quoting for authority Messrs. M. Bellamy, George Rountree, Thos. W. Strange and E. S. Martin. After some discussion it was referred to the Ordinance Committee, the City Attorney and Messrs. Strange and Martin.

The Mayor stated that a note for $5,000, held against the city by the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore through the late First National Bank, was due and there was no way to stay prosecution, but the receiver of the First National Bank had gotten the Comptroller at Washington to deduct interest if it was settled immediately, saving the city about $600.

City Attorney P. B. Manning, by request drafted and presented a resolution ordering the payment of the debt, the Board of Audit and Finance concurring.

Upon motion of Alderman Harriss $100 each was allowed the Mayor and Mr. R. J. Jones for expenses in the "malicious" suit against them for using city bond money for another purpose.

Alderman Moore said that Mayor Fishblate and the Chairman saved the money by taking it out of the Bank of New Hanover, and did it in the interest of the city, and therefore seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Superintendent of Health's (Dr Harriss) report was read, showing there are four cases of scarlet fever and four cases of diphtheria in the city.

A petition from merchants on Market street to stop medicine venders and fakirs from showing on the streets, claiming them to be a nuisance, was referred to the Streets and Wharves Committee.

A petition to improve Market street, between Second and Third, was referred to the Streets and Wharves Committee.

Petition of Chas. Morck for position on police force was referred to Police Committee.

Application of Wm. McEvans for position as registrar in the second division of First ward was read.

Treasurer Owen Fennell asked how he should proceed to collect Opera House rents. Referred to Public Building Committee to report at next meeting.

Clerk Fennell reported for January, showing that $3,488 88 had been collected and $11,166 55 expended, leaving a total of $18 429 29 in cash on hand.

Alderman D. D. Cameron was appointed on the Fire and Water Works Committees.

Alderman VonGlahn said he noticed other cities trying to induce cotton factories to locate with them and suggested that Wilmington do something in that direction. The following committee was appointed by the Mayor to look into the matter and report: Aldermen Harriss, Moore, Northrop, VonGlahn and Walker.

The meeting then upon motion adjourned.

S. A. L. Reduced Rates.

On account of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Atlanta, Ga., January 31st to February 14th, 1895, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates based on one and one-third fare for round trip tickets good to and including February 17th, 1895.

On account of the Southern Field Trial Clubs, New Albany, Mississippi, February 5th to 15th inclusive, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that place at reduced rates, based on one and one-third fare for the round trip.

On account of the Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La., February 25th and 26th, 1895, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington, $25.00. Tickets on sale February 2nd to 25th inclusive, limited to fifteen days from date of sale for return.

On account of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union meeting at Raleigh, N. C., February 5th to 9th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate based on one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets good to return to and including February 13th.

On account of the District Grand Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Atlanta, Ga., February 12th to 16th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets limited to return to and including February 19th, 1895.

Audit and Finance.

The Board of Audit and Finance met yesterday in regular session. Present, Messrs. Jno. W. Hewett, C. H. Ganzer, Wm. Calder, H. C. McQueen.

In the absence of Mr. R. J. Jones, on motion, Mr. Calder was made chairman.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the issue of $50,000 bonds to fund the floating debt and instructing the City Attorney to prepare a bill to be presented to the General Assembly authorizing the said bond issue, not to draw exceeding six per cent. interest, and to mature as follows: five thousand dollars in one year from date of issue, and five thousand each year thereafter until the entire amount shall have matured, was concurred in. The bill is to contain a provision requiring the levy of a tax by the city to meet the interest and also the principal when the same shall fall due. When the bill shall have been prepared and submitted to the Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Audit and Finance to see whether it embodies the idea of this resolution, the Mayor is then authorized to present the same to the proper committee of the General Assembly and urge its immediate passage.

Bills were audited and approved for current expenses as follows: $5 334.69

The Board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Death of a Baptist Minister.

Rev. D K. Bennett, a Baptist minister, died after a brief illness early Sunday morning last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. A. Cook, on South Front street near Ann. Yesterday afternoon services were held at the residence by Rev. W. B Oliver, assisted by Revs. J. B. Harrell, R. E. Peele, S. W. Swaim, of Wilmington, and Rev. G. L. Finch, of Biltimore. The remains were then escorted to the Carolina Central railroad depot, to be taken to Charlotte for interment. Mr. Cook and family accompanied the body. The pall bearers were Messrs. James H. Taylor, S. G. Hall, A. S. Winstead, W. H. Alderman, J. C. Gore and Capt. W. P. Oldham.

Deceased was 65 years of age and a native of Brunswick county, but had held pastorates in different parts of this State. He came here from Charlotte some months ago, and at the time of his death was supplying churches in New Hanover and Brunswick counties. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of this city, and a good and useful man.

Evangelist Davenport.

Mr. Davenport, the evangelist representing the "Christian Church," addressed a large congregation at the Opera House last Sunday afternoon, in continuation of the subject he presented at the meeting on the previous Sunday—the Second Coming of Christ.

Can't Be F. B.

"Fred. Rice has been sent out as a missionary by Mt. Zion Baptist Church. His field will be Madison, Henderson, Haywood and other western counties."

The STAR hastens to express the opinion that this does not refer to Col. Frederick Bonaparte Rice, who is now wrestling with the Pops, at Raleigh; though there is no telling what a Republican may do after flirting with Mary Ann Butler.

— Mr. Walter Perdue, clerk at The Orton, leaves to-day for Macon, Ga., much to the regret of his many friends.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE PASSED BILL TO REDUCE FEES FOR REGISTERING CROP LEINS.

Political Debate in the House on Discussion of Bill to Work Convicts on Roads in Wilkes County—Numerous Private Bills and Resolutions Introduced—Bill to Amend Insurance Laws Presented by Mr. McClammy.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by Mr. Franks, President *pro tem.*, and prayer was offered by Rev Mr Parsons of the Senate. It was suggested that there was not a quorum present and the clerk was directed to call the roll to ascertain if a quorum was present. The call showed that there were thirty Senators present. This being more than a quorum the journal was read and approved.

Mr Paddison presented a petition asking for an appropriation for the colored training school of Long Creek.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to regulate the Superior Courts of Moore county.

Mr Parsons, a bill to amend section 676 of the Code relative to the formation of corporations.

Mr Paddison, a bill to repeal section 3750 of the Code fixing the salaries of clerks of the court.

Mr Sanders, a bill in reference to holding county institutes for school teachers.

Mr Sharp, a bill to prohibit sale of liquor in two miles of the Sterling Reform Church in Iredell county; also a bill to provide for a cotton weigher at Moonsville; also a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in certain localities.

Mr Grant, a bill to repeal chapter 279 of the Laws of 1885.

Mr Farthing, a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bill regulating labor in factories was re-referred to the committee.

Bill to establish graded schools at Kinston passed second reading.

Bill regulating the speed of driving over Tar river passed third reading.

Bill to provide that any counties in the State may levy a tax for the improvement of the public roads. After considerable discussion the bill was re-referred to the Committee on Roads.

Bill to regulate fees for registering crop liens caused much debate, the Populists and Republicans favoring a reduction of the fees. Mr. Dowd said this idea of reform ought to extend to the per diem of Senators on this floor, and he hoped that Senators would allow their consciences to prevail in this matter also. Mr Fowler opposed the reduction, and said the fees charged were not excessive. He moved to re-refer the bill. The motion was put and the Senate refused to re-refer.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate, after passing the bill reducing registration fees on lien bonds to fifty cents and probate fees to ten cents, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair. Prayer by Rev Dr Carter, of this city. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr Howard, petition of citizens of Edgecombe county in regard to salaries of certain public school teachers.

Mr Harris, of Hyde, petition of citizens of Hyde county in regard to dredge nets.

Mr Bateman, petition of citizens of Plymouth in regard to changing wards in that city.

Mr Lineback, petition of citizens of Forsyth county against the nine-hour labor law.

Mr Walser, petition of citizens of Davidson county for the drainage of Brushy Fork creek, Davidson county.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Resolution for relief of Adam Warden. Favorable.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Edenton. Favorable.

Bill to allow citizens of Cleveland county to hold a special election. Favorable.

Bill to fund the floating debt of the city of Wilmington. Favorable.

Bill to restore old records of Craven county. Favorable.

Bill to create a new township in Watauga county to be called "Beach Mountain." Favorable.

Bill to credit the school fund with the balance of the direct land tax. Favorable.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr Winborne, resolution to authorize the sketches of North Carolina Regiments.

Mr Buchanan, bill to authorize the Treasurer of Clay county to pay certain school teachers

Mr Abbott, petition of citizens of Pamlico county in regard to the stock law.

Mr Robinson, bill for relief of J. A. O. Craig; also, bill for relief of J. W. McGregor; also, bill for relief of E. D. Gaddy, of Anson county.

Mr. Cheek (by request), a resolution of inquiry.

Mr Lusk, bill to amend section 3309 of the Code.

Mr Lusk, bill to provide a judicial stenographer for the State.

Mr McClammy, bill to amend the insurance laws of North Carolina.

Mr McLean, bill to empower superintendents of public instruction to examine teachers in Laurinburg.

Mr Norman, bill to amend chapter 344 section 44, Laws of 1891. Also, to amend chapter 348, Laws of 1893.

Mr Williams, of Craven, resolution to investigate the Fish Commission.

Mr Turner, bill to repeal chapter 379, Laws of 1893.

Mr Turner, bill to simplify taking testimony.

Mr Johnson, bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Ingold Academy, Sampson county.

Mr Young, bill to amend section 10, chapter 549, laws of 1891.

Mr Bagwell, bill relating to cotton weighers and tax collectors of Wake county.

Mr Cheek, bill to prohibit receiving or giving of railroad passes.

Mr Mayes, bill to amend chapter 84 volume 2 of the Code.

Mr Cox, bill to prescribe the duty and pay of solicitors.

Mr King, bill to regulate the sale of liquor in Graham county.

Mr Turner, of Polk, bill to allow the Southern railway to change its lines in Polk county.

Mr Huffman, bill for the better drainage of Person Creek in Rutherford county.

Mr Turner, of Polk, bill to allow O. F. Maynard, administrator of O J Maynard, to collect back taxes.

Mr Ewart, bill for the relief of J G Grant, of Henderson county.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Other important bills introduced in the House were as follows:

By Mr Howard, to incorporate the College Institute of Tarboro.

By Mr Hunter, to incorporate "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

By Mr Place, to provide for working the public roads of the State by taxation.

A bill passed the House to incorporate Margarettsville, in New Hanover county.

There was a hot political debate growing out of discussion of the bill to work convicts on roads in Wilkes county in which Mr. Lusk made severe strictures upon the Democratic party for alleged abuses of convicts. Mr. Lusk was replied to by Mr. Ray, of Macon, and Mr. Peebles, of Northampton.

A resolution was adopted by the House, calling upon Congress to make an appropriation for a normal school for the Croatan Indians.

Mr. Ewart, for the Committee on Elections, made unanimous report in favor of Mr. Monroe, the Democratic sitting member, in the case of Person against Monroe, from Wayne county, and Mr. Monroe was declared entitled to his seat.

THE BRADLEY BEQUEST.

Fuller Particulars of the Will of the Late James A. Bradley—Steps Taken by the California Heirs for a Contest.

The STAR gave some two weeks since some of the particulars concerning the will of the late James A. Bradley, and now gives the following fuller details from the San Francisco *Examiner:*

"A few days ago Richard Bradley, a nephew of the deceased, applied for letters of special administration upon the estate of his relative, and it was then published that a contest would take place on the ground that the dead man had been unduly influenced.

"Bradley came here from North Carolina in 1877 for the benefit of his health. He settled in this city and lived with his brother, the late Henry W. Bradley, who will be remembered as the senior member of the firm of Bradley & Rulofson, photographers, and a man of considerable social and commercial prominence here at one time. His brother, the man who recently died having given two-thirds of his fortune to charity, became a capitalist and invested large sums of money in ranches throughout the State. When he died he was worth at least $390,000.

"The contestants will claim that this transfer of property to the Eastern religious institutions was illegal, and it appears probable that their reasons will involve several reverend gentlemen who are suspected of having unduly influenced the late Mr. Bradley to consent to the transaction.

WHO THE HEIRS ARE.

"The resident heirs are the children of Henry W. Bradley, Sr., deceased. One of them, Henry W. Bradley, is a member of the law firm of Stanly, Hayes, McEnerney & Bradley. Another heir, Giles Bradley, leaves for the East to-day to look after his relative's Eastern estate. Other heirs are as follows: Richard Bradley, of Alameda, Miss Lulu Bradley, Alfred O Bradley and various other kindred in the East.

"Yesterday Henry W. Bradley, one of the contestants, consented to give some of his reasons for questioning the legality of the deeds and the soundness of the will.

"'My uncle,' said he, 'went to Fabiola Hospital in November last, and remained there until his death, which happened in the latter part of December. After his death we were astonished to learn that he had made a will, and that he had previously deeded away property worth $100 000 or more to religious institutions in the East. He had never in life indicated that he had any acquaintance with these institutions. We suspected that there was something wrong in the matter, and we—that is, my brother and I—commenced an investigation, the result of which is that we propose to sift it thoroughly.

"'Uncle was over 80 years of age. During the last month or two of his illness he was physically and mentally exhausted, and utterly incapable of intelligently administering his financial affairs.

READ BIBLE LESSON TO HIM.

"'While in this condition we have reason to believe that several persons of extraordinary religious tendencies delivered Bible lessons to him and improved their time in other ways. They finally induced him to make the deed by which he abandoned $100,000 worth of gilt edge improved property in Minneapolis to three institutions, including an orphan asylum in North Carolina, a college in North Carolina and a theological seminary in West Virginia. There were three deeds. None of them had been recorded. It was altogether very mysterious. Though I and my brothers had frequently been to see our uncle at the hospital he never mentioned either that he had made a will or would make one, nor that he knew anything about the institutions named in the so-called deed, although we were very intimate with him always and shared his confidence. Uncle occasionally went to church, but was by no means a religious enthusiast. He had always expressed his intention not to make a will, but to have his heirs inherit his estate according to the laws of California.

"'Moreover, uncle has a niece in Louisiana, Miss Claudie Wongate, who received her entire support from him. The greatest affection existed between them. By the terms of this purported will, and because of the deeding away of $100 000 of the estate, this niece is left practically helpless, whereas it was always his intention to care for her,

"'We have other good grounds for suspecting that the disposition of his property was the result of undue influence and that, moreover, he was physically and mentally incompetent.'

"The dead capitalist, in addition to his holdings in the East, has considerable property interests in this State, including property in this city valued at $9 000, ranches in Fresno and Vacaville worth perhaps $30,000, and several acres of suburban property in San Jose."

City Court.

Wm. Moore, drunk and disorderly, was fined $5.00.

Betsy Ann Richardson, colored, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon on Kitty Peterson, colored, was sent to jail in default of $50 bond for appearance at the Criminal Court.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Propose to Offer the State Land for a Site for a Reformatory for Juvenile Criminals—Resolution Concerning Care of the Insane Adopted.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday in regular session. All the members of the Board were present. The chairman, Mr. H. A. Bagg presided.

Mr. S. Van Amringe, County Treasurer, submitted his report for January, showing balance on hand to the credit of the general, special and educational funds, amounting to $31,283.43. And he turned over to the Board forty-four coupons denomination $2.50 each, seventy-four coupons denomination $12.50 each, four bonds $500 each, and ten bonds $100 each; all of which having been redeemed and cancelled, were burned in the presence of the Board.

On motion, the County Treasurer was instructed to transfer from the general fund to the special fund $3,000 on account of the fourteen bonds destroyed.

Mr. John Haar, Jr., Register of Deeds, submitted report showing receipts of $46.55 for marriage licenses issued during December and January.

Jno. M. Mohr was granted license to retail liquors at No. 117 Princess street.

The chairman stated that Mr. W. H. Chadbourn had returned from a visit to the State Legislature at Raleigh in the interest of the proposed reformatory for juvenile criminals, and he thought that if sufficient inducements were offered the reformatory would be located in New Hanover county.

The matter was discussed, favorably, by Commissioners Worth, Montford and Stevenson, and on motion of Mr. Stevenson the clerk was instructed to communicate with the representatives from New Hanover county in the General Assembly authorizing them to tender in behalf of New Hanover county one hundred acres of land for the establishment of the reformatory.

The land which the Commissioners propose to offer for a site for the reformatory is about one mile from the corporate limits of the city on the east side of the W. & W. railroad.

A communication was received from Mr. J. H. Weddington, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg county, asking the Commissioners of New Hanover county to co-operate with them in urging the State Legislature to make adequate provision in the State asylums at Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro for the care of insane persons who are now in county homes and jails on account of lack of sufficient accommodation in State asylums.

On motion of Commissioner B. G. Worth, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the petition of the Board of Commissioners for the County of Mecklenburg, and urge the Legislature to make additional provision for the care of the insane of the State which are now deprived of this relief on account of the present inadequate provision.

The Board then adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 8TH.
A Pot Pourri of Pantomime, Comedy and Tableaux will be presented in brilliant costumes by attractive amateurs, for a charitable purpose. Admission 50 cents; children under 14, 25 cents. No extra for reserved seats. Box sheet at C. W. Yates' Wednesday.
feb 5 2t

Card of Thanks.
I WISH to return thanks to Messrs Geo. Harriss & Son, and also to Capt. Gardner, of the barque Marion S., for their kindness in defraying the expenses of the funeral of the late Charles E. Peters, the sailor who died in the rigging of that vessel, of heart disease, last Friday, he being a stranger, and far from home.
feb 5 1t MARY C. WILLIAMSON.

Seed Potatoes.
Choice Houlton EARLY ROSE just received, in fine order and offered low.
A small consignment of
Mountain Butter.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
dan 5 tf D&W Nutt and Mulberry sts

House and Lot at Auction.
ON THURSDAY NEXT, 7TH INST., AT 12 o'clock M., we will sell at our office 120 Princess street, a frame Dwelling containing four Rooms, situated upon the north side of Wright street, next to the corner of Front street. Size of Lot 33x165 feet. We refer to the premises. For terms and particulars, apply to
feb 3 4t CRONLY & MORRIS, Auctioneers.

NOTICE!
A Dividend of ten per cent. will be paid, on and after the 15th day of February, 1895, to all creditors of the Bank of New Hanover, at Wilmington, who have duly proved their claims before the Receiver.
JUNIUS DAVIS,
feb 3 3t Receiver.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C
Importers and Jobbers
American, English And German
Hardware
Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition, &c.
sep 23 tf

FOR SALE.
OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN ANY QUANTITY suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale: 20 cents per hundred.
sp 21 tf STAR OFFICE

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every morning except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not desired; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements 6 cents per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1895

CLIMATIC NONSENSE.

We saw a statement a few days ago to the effect that Mr. John T. Patrick, of the Southern Inter-State Immigration and Industrial Association, told some of the cotton manufacturers of New England that they need not be alarmed at the prospect of Southern competition in the manufacture of the finer goods, because New England had the skilled labor and while she could control that she would have the advantage; besides that there were "climatic disadvantages" in the South which would handicap her in competition in these lines. If this be true, it was kind in Mr. Patrick to essay to quiet the fears of the New England people who view with apprehension the movement of New England mills Southward, if they have any fears; but we do not think his assurances afforded them much solid comfort, at least those of them who are posted on the progress and present standing of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South. They remember that it is not so many years since the suggestion that the South might yet become a successful manufacturing section was laughed as the dream of the visionary, and yet within one generation they have not only seen this come to pass but have heard New England manufacturers publicly confessing that in certain lines of goods New England mills cannot compete with Southern mills.

These suggestions were laughed at because the South had little capital and no "skilled labor" and had to contend against "climatic disadvantages." In fact it was believed that these "climatic disadvantages" were of sufficient proportions to make the success of the industry impossible no matter how much capital or skilled labor might be available.

If people who still indulge in "climatic" and other nonsense in discussing the future of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South looked at it with open eyes in its present condition and realized the progress that has been made within the past two decades, they would not be indulging in this parrot talk now, for the South has not only demostrated her ability to lead New England in the manufacture of coarse goods, but her ability, in spite of "climatic disadvantages," to make fine goods. Perhaps the users of the climatic phraseology do not exactly understand what they mean by it, but the idea prevailed twenty or twenty-five years ago that the Southern climate was so warm that it made people inert and indolent, and therefore labor alert enough to keep track of the hustling bobbins could not be counted upon. It was thought that the warm sun and the soft, balmy breezes enervated and made people sluggish and incapacitated them for the industrial application necessary to learn and follow the business with success, and hence a good many New England mill men who got this idea under their hair were surprised on revisiting some of the new Southern mills after an interval of a few years to see the country lads and lasses trained into skilled and efficient workers, who took to spinning and weaving as naturally as if they had been born among the looms and spindles of New England. Climatic nonsense didn't amount to shucks in these cases, and after these demonstrations those New England visitors concluded there wasn't much in the climatic theory, as there isn't, for there is no part of the South in which the finest thread cannot be spun and woven. If there be anything in climatic conditions the advantage is with the South and not against her, a fact which is now beginning to be recognized and acknowledged by the New England mill men who are putting up plants in the South.

As an object lesson, about the time that Mr. Patrick was giving these consoling assurances to some New England mill men, a company was being organized to erect a $300,000 mill at Aiken, S. C., for the manufacture of fine goods, such as New England mills hope to retain the supremacy in, while it is a well-known fact that many of the new mills being established are for the manufacture of the finer grades of goods, to avoid over doing the coarse goods business and destroying the profits by forcing unprofitable competition among the manufacturers. There are lines of goods now made by Southern mills, while not the finest, are far removed from what might be called coarse goods, and are as pretty of the kind, as any turned out at Fall River, Lowell or anywhere else. And these are made under Southern supervision and by Southern operatives, most of whom learned the business at the looms they run.

The capacity of the South to make fine work will depend simply upon the machinery necessary and the skilled labor to operate the machinery. And why shouldn't the South in time, have these as well as New England? New England didn't get them all at once; she got them by degrees and proceeded from the manufacture of one line of goods to the manufacture of a finer and equipped her mills with the necessary machinery and labor as she progressed. And so will the South. Having mastered certain lines of goods and covered the field for them she will reach out for other lines for which there is a demand and in the manufacture of which there may be profit, and when the time comes for that she will find both the fine machinery and the skilled labor, just as New England found them when she was ready for them, and New Englanders will be the men who will supply a great deal of both to the South, and thus show that they don't believe much in the "climatic" nonsense.

MINOR MENTION.

The late elections for U. S Senators, with the vacancies filled, clear up all doubts as to the status of that body, politically speaking. It stands at present 42 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 5 Populists. After March 4th it will stand 41 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 6 Populists. Although few in number, the Populists hold the balance of power, and under the present rules and usages of the Senate are absolute masters of the situation. And there is not much probability that there will be any change of these rules and usages, for as the Democrats will be in the minority they will not be anxious to change them, and as a change would make the Populists powerless they will oppose it to the last extreme, and if the movement were made they would probably have Democratic co operation enough to defeat it. There may and probably will be some attempts at tariff legislation by the next Congress, not in a general but in a special way, and in this the Republicans could more likely count on the support of the Populists than the Democrats could, but on financial measures, and these will be the most prominent, the Democrats and Populists would be nearer together than the Republicans and Populists, and with these would probably be some of the Republican Senators from Northwestern States. But under the rules of the Senate, with Senatorial courtesy barring the way, there is little likelihood of any legislation which would solve the financial problem, and thus it will be left as the looming issue in 1896.

* * *

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the probable revenue from the income tax, the estimates being all the way from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, but these estimates were necessarily haphazard, as it was a mere matter of surmise as to the number of people who would be subject to it. This number was placed at 85,000, which didn't seem reasonable out of a population of 65,000,000, in a country whose wealth is estimated at over $60,000,000,000. But the information gathered by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller gives him reason to believe that over four times as many persons and corporations will be subject to the tax as it was alleged would be, for he thinks the number will be at least 350,000, which agrees somewhat with estimates recently made by the New York *World*. One of the reasons offered by those who opposed the adoption of the income tax was that it would be evaded, and cause much perjury (not a very complimentary thing to say of the people who have taxable incomes), but the letters received daily by the Commissioner, and in large numbers, indicate no disposition to evade the tax, but, on the contrary, a disposition to comply honestly with it. It will be found that as the tax becomes better understood, and its justice more appreciated, it will be more cheerfully complied with, and the probabilities are that it has come to stay, until the necessity for it has disappeared.

* * *

One of the reasons advanced by the advocates of a high protective tariff is that it secures high wages to the workmen and yet the New England cotton mill operators, who have had protection all along, and have it yet, say they cannot make and sell certain lines of goods in competition with Southern mills, because (not counting other advantages) the Southern mills can get labor much cheaper than Northern mills can, and for this reason some of the New England mills have been compelled to establish plants in the South. It seems from this that the question of wages is not so much between foreign and American mills as between Northern and Southern mills, and that the protective tariff which ensures, as they say, high wages to the Northern operatives, has no effect whatever on the Southern operatives. If this be so, as it seems to be from the statements and figures given by New England mill men, what they have to contend against is not "foreign cheap labor" but Southern cheap labor, and as the tariff cannot help them in this the only thing left for them to do is to pull up stakes and come South where they can avail themselves of this cheap labor. When they do this, as some of them are already doing, we venture to remark that none of them will be heard pleading for a higher tariff to "raise wages."

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Consistency is a jewel that we have no right, perhaps, to expect among politicians, but to hear David B. Hill preaching bowing to the will of the majority, when he stood out in the most bull headed way possible against the great party measure of tariff reform in the last session, and cast the only Democratic vote against it, is enough to make the star eyed goddess weep.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Those absurd Senate rules, which Democrats have so long talked of changing, are again blocking the way to needed legislation. It is conceded that the Administration Bond bill would pass the Senate by fifteen majority if it should come to a vote, but under the Senate rules the silver men are able to dictate terms and declare that no financial legislation will be permitted unless free silver coinage is provided for.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The Goldsboro Cotton Mills that were recently purchased by Mr. W. K Parker, have at length been thoroughly put in running order and will be "started up" at an early day on full running time.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. J. H. Rossick a farmer of Paw Creek township, was in the woods yesterday felling timber, and was assisted by a negro named John Hutchison. The negro in swinging his axe made a miss lick The axe flew from his hand and the blade struck Mr. Rossick just under the left ear, completely severing his jaw bone.

— Concord *Standard*: News reached the city this (Saturday) morning of the horrible and untimely death of Mr. Frank Sapp, of No. 6 township Friday evening, by the discharge of a gun in his own hands, blowing the crown of his head off. He had been to a shooting match at Mr. Dan Walker's, a neighbor, and had been there all the day, but went to his own home in the late afternoon, did his feeding and home work. He returned to Mr. Walker's after he had eaten his supper, as the match was to have been continued. While moving around the fire, which was a log heap, he let the hammer of his gun strike on a log, causing it to discharge, blowing one side and the crown of his head to pieces. He died within five minutes after the accident.

— Durham *Sun:* W. J. Murray, who lives at Burlington, and for some time Sheriff of Alamance county died yesterday afternoon. His death was somewhat sudden, as he was seen on the streets about twenty minutes before his death, we are informed. He was getting on in years; was probably 70. —— News reaches Durham that at Haw River, in the Holt cotton mills yesterday morning, when the operatives went to work, about 6 o'clock, the motor got out of fix and the mills were thrown into darkness. The operatives threw their machines out of gear and this set the water wheel to double motion. It flew around so fast that it not only bursted the wheel to pieces, cut thre out the water house. These are all of the particulars we can gather. The damage, it is said, will amount to several thousand dollars.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: A pall of sadness was cast over our town this morning by the death of Mr Lucius Green, which occurred at his home on West Main street at 7 30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Green was a victim of that most dreaded malady, consumption, and had been in very feeble health for about two years. —— About two weeks ago a most distressing and wonderful accident occurred at the saw mill of Richard Smith, located in Granville county, near Buchanan. Robert Downey was standing about 100 feet in rear of the saw mill on a line with the saw. The saw was running very rapidly, and as the carriage ran back by it a piece of inch plank sixteen feet long in some way fell on the saw. It was shot through the side of the shed over the saw and split to a point like a wedge. It then went forward and struck Downey on the right arm, pierced his arm, went through his body and protruded about four inches through the left arm. The poor man plead so piteously for some one to pull the plank out that Mr. Smith finally did so expecting thus to end at once the life and suffering of the man. But strange to say it had no such effect. Dowaey was taken home, lived from Tuesday morning, the time of the accident, until Friday night, and was conscious up to within a few minutes of his death. The plank was four inches wide where it stopped on his right side.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Are you superstitious, Mr. Snifkins?"

"Well—I think it bad luck to be run over by a cable car.—*Harper's Drawer.*

— Teacher—Tommy, what does the book mean by drinking water?

Tommy (who has lived all his life at hotels)—A large piece of ice partly melted and placed in a pitcher.—*Chicago Record.*

— Telephone girl—I want to look at some kid gloves.

Saleslady—What number, please?

Telephone girl (surprised)—Why, how did you know that I worked there!"—*Somerville Journal.*

— A Brooklyn newspaper editor calls bullets "the iron dice that rattle down the corridors of time the dread decrees of destiny." Being a Brooklyn man, he naturally doesn't know that dice are square.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

— He—"I tell you frankly, I don't expect to love you so much afterward, if you consent to marry me. When my passion for you has cooled off and I get down to business, I expect to double my income."

She—"Darling, I am yours."—*N. Y. Herald.*

— Forty-nine Parts of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopædia combined at a very low price.

THEY LIKED NOISE.

Literary Lights Who Found a Stimulus to Work In Turmoil.

All that concerns the men and women who give distinction to their day is of interest to those who admire, criticise and perhaps envy their achievements. A special and legitimate curiosity is felt in reference to the conditions under which success is won. Glimpses are occasionally given into the methods of eminent toilers, and a wonderful variety is revealed. It is at least plain that no guidebook to great performances—the anxious author can have his choice of several—will determine the point where exactly the best results are to be obtained. One man's help is another's hindrance. Many famous writers, for instance, have only been able to perfect their thoughts in silence and seclusion. But there have also been those who could work in the midst of babel and defy distraction. Jane Austen, whose unpretentious canvases are full of some of the most lifelike portraits in fiction, was never in the habit of seeking solitude to compose. She wrote sitting in the family circle and under perpetual risk of interruption. It was the same with a successful lady novelist happily still living.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her best known story on a plain pine table by the aid of an evening lamp in a tiny wooden house in Maine. About her were gathered children of various ages, conning their lessons or at play and never guessing what a treasure mine of excitement was coming into existence for other young people in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A large part of the "Roman History" of Dr. Arnold was composed under similar circumstances. Dean Stanley has sketched the Rugby student, where Arnold sat at his work, "with no attempt at seclusion, conversation going on around him—his children playing in the room—his frequent guests, whether friends or former pupils, coming in or out at will." Thomas Lovell Beddoes, a poet of luxuriant fancy and true genius, though much neglected, also found stimulus to the creative faculty of his muse in working in playful and even noisy company. Such cases recall the story of the learned man of Padua, who assured Montaigne that he actually needed to be hemmed in by uproar before he could proceed to study.—Chambers' Journal.

Cavalry Pistol Practice, 1672.

Here follow the commands for the pistols:

1. Uncape your pistols. 2. Draw forth your pistols. This must be performed with the right hand. The left pistol first and then to mount the muzzle. 3. Order your pistol. Rest your pistol a little in your bridle hand, and then immediately take your pistol near the middle part of it, and place the butt end upon your thigh. 4. Sink or rest your pistol in your bridle hand. 5. Bend your cock (or draw up your cock to half bend). 6. Secure or guard your cock. 7. Open your pan. 8. Prime your pan. 9. Shut your pan or order your hammer or steel. 10. Cast about your pistols, which is to be done against your left thigh, with your muzzle upward in your bridle hand. 11. Gage your flasks. 12. Lade your pistols with powder. For your more speedy lading of your pistols, there is lately invented a small powder flask, with a suitable charge, but it is not to be denied that your cartroaches are very serviceable.

There are 11 more motions, and finally in 24—give fire. In the firing of your pistols you are not to fire directly forward, to your enemies' horses' heads, but toward the right hand, with the lock of the pistol upward.—Notes and Queries.

Papa In the Same List.

A gentleman formerly in the service of the United States navy married a Japanese beauty a few years ago and settled down to domestic life in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Only a few months ago an old chum of his, an officer on one of our ships of war, went to call upon him at his home in Nagasaki. While waiting in the room which might correspond to the parlor in this country he heard the prattle of a child in the adjoining apartment. Said the youngster:

"Who is the foreign devil that has come to see papa?"

"Hush," said the nurse. "The gentleman might overhear you. He is a fellow countryman of your father's."

"Well, papa is a foreign devil too."

This incident would seem to show that certain colloquial phrases have survived the feeling of hatred for foreigners which the Japanese abandoned so many years ago.—Washington Star.

The Primitive Fishhook.

The first implement used by man for catching fish with a line was not a hook. It was a pointed piece of bone or flint, a simple baitholder, and the line, possibly a length or so of some dried vine or grass, was tied to the middle of the piece. The fish swallowed the whole bait, bone and all, and so the first implement was what we would call a gorge hook today. In time bronze was substituted for bone, but the form of the first implement was retained. Untold ages passed before the first fishhook was made, and, strangely enough, when a prong was fashioned on the hook, the prong turned outward and not inward. —New York Times.

From a Standpoint of Economy.

Mrs. O'Mulligan—Phwhat do yez think av dhress refarm?

Mrs. Whalen—Dhress refarm, his it? Sthure it's a great savin! It's on'y yisterday I refarmed the ould man's pants to fit Denny, and it's no small job nathur!—London Tit-Bits.

The leaves of the talipot tree are used in Ceylon for the leaves of books. The characters are impressed upon the leaf, which is rubbed over with charcoal, and are then strung together between boards. They last for years.

Blue eyed cats are said by Darwin to be always deaf.

The Money Went.

Uncle Wayback—I jus' tell ye th' city is an awful place. Skin ye alive there.

Farmer Meadow (gloomily)—That's so.

"Eh? Did ye meet some green goods men while you was in th' city?"

"N-o, but my wife met some dry goods men."—New York Weekly.

Dot's Symptoms.

Mamma—You must be very careful. The doctor says your system is all upset.

Little Dot—I guess it is. My foot's asleep. Folks must be awfully upset w'en they goes to sleep at the wrong end.—Good News.

Flattery.

The bard ecstatically cries,
Upon his lady's charms dilating,
"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
For they are quite intoxicating!"
—New York Herald.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the other so-called medicinal soaps for beautifying the complexion. J. H. HARDIN. J. HICKS BUNTING.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

WHEN WOMEN REGISTER.

When the women come to voting
And to giving names and ages,
There'll be lots of funny capers
On those registration pages.

Whether she's a Miss or Mrs.
Will annoy the registrars.
Asking won't be safe—they'd rather
Read the answer in the stars.

As for ages—if the question
Must be asked—the man without
Faith in truthfulness of answers
Had best not display his doubt.

He'll put down the sweet voiced answers,
Ask not if they're what they seem,
And, for public satisfaction,
Use perhaps this little scheme:

Mark the age, when "claimed," in this way (+)
Each "refused to answer" so (++)
And all ages that are "sworn to"
With three daggers in a row (+++).
—Detroit Free Press.

WEIGHT OF BIRDS' HEARTS.

They Are Heavier In Proportion Than Those of Animals.

Most people will be surprised to learn that the hearts of birds are far heavier proportionately than the hearts of animals, including man, but a little explanation will show that this is quite natural. The more the body works the greater the demand upon the heart, upon which falls the duty of driving the blood through the body; hence the heart develops and becomes heavier. Everybody knows that birds are among the most active and hard working of living creatures. The swallow can overtake an express train. The falcon will carry a load weighing three pounds in the air without hindrance to its power of flight or its speed. In short, they have a tremendous capacity for work.

The celebrated ornithologist, Marey, states that a sea gull weighing 1½ pounds is capable of performing in one second work equivalent to raising a weight of nine pounds one yard high. A man weighing 130 pounds, to be equal to the sea gull, would have to lift 780 pounds one yard high in one second. If a man becomes an athlete or carries heavy loads, his heart grows proportionately. No wonder, therefore, that the hearts of our active feathered friends are strikingly heavy as compared with the bulk of their bodies.

The average weight of the human heart in normal circumstances is five-one-thousandths of the total weight of the body. Dr. Carl Parrot has lately weighed the hearts of various animals and birds and has found the averages to be as follows, the figures representing the one-thousandth parts of the total weight: Pig, 4.53; ox, 4.59; sheep, 6.01; horse, 6.31. The domestic animals thus come fairly close to man. The wild roebuck has an exceedingly heavy heart —11.5.

Most birds are a long way ahead of animals. The carrier pigeon comes out at 12.25; the common sparrow, 16.22; the hobby, an extremely active species of falcon, 16.98, and the song thrush, 25. The heart of the last named is thus five times heavier than that of man in comparison with the total weight.—Pittsburg Times.

Thunderstorm Zones.

This subject has been somewhat closely studied by Professor Klossovsky, director of the observatory at Odessa, who has published a paper on the annual distribution of thunderstorms over the globe.

His observations show that a high temperature, a certain degree of humidity and a considerable amount of rainfall are the chief agents favoring the developments of thunderstorms. A colored map which accompanies Professor Klossovsky's paper shows the existence of a zone of electric activity of great intensity on both sides of the equator, and this is also the zone of greatest rainfall. The zone is divided into three sections, the first embracing Asia and Oceania, Indo-China and the Sunda isles to New Guinea. Over this zone the yearly average of thunderstorms is 90 to 100. The second zone starts from the west coast of Africa between 5 and 10 degrees north latitude and 5 degrees to 10 degrees south latitude, while the third zone comprises the tropical regions of America between 20 degrees and 22 degrees north latitude, where the mean annual number of storms exceeds 100.

To the north of this zone, which is termed the electric equator, the storms decrease in number until the deserts of Africa, Egypt, Persia and central Asia are reached, where the rainfall is scanty and thunderstorms rare. To the north of the zone of deserts, especially over the continents of Europe and Asia, the electric activity is somewhat increased. The data collected from the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere refer principally to the Falkland islands, where the average number of storms is only four.

A Sure Cure.

Mrs. Lammet of Warsaw had a felon on one of her fingers. She stopped the ravages of the felon by holding the finger in hot lya. Then she stopped the ravages of the lye by holding the finger in a solution of carbolic acid. Then she stopped the ravages of the carbolic acid by having a surgeon amputate the finger. It is believed that the felon will not bother her any more.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

A Disgusted Witness.

A witness in describing an event said, "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins."

"What was the name of the other other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel.

The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.—Ohio Legal News.

Many hundreds of manuscripts have been recovered at Pompeii. They were charred rolls, but by the exercise of patience and ingenuity some have been unrolled and read. Nothing of importance has been discovered in their contents.

Carnivorous animals seldom produce more than two young at a birth.

For a Sweet Breath.

Don't expect to have clean teeth or a sweet breath while there is a tinge of white on the tongue. It is an unmistakable evidence of indigestion. Drink sour lemonade, eat ripe fruit and green vegetables for purgatives, exercise freely, use plenty of water internally and externally, and keep up the treatment until the mouth is clean, healthy and red. Various things are suggested to counteract an unpleasant breath resulting from a bad tooth, wine or garlic scented dishes. Cinnamon, mint, creams, orris root, cloves, mastic rosin and spruce gum will disguise some odors. Ten drops of tincture of myrrh in a glass of water will sweeten and refresh the mouth. A teaspoonful of spirits of camphor or peppermint in the same gargle is among the very best antiseptics, and a few drops of myrrh and camphor in the water are recommended in case of cold, throat trouble or any slight indisposition which may affect the breath.—Philadelphia Times.

Not a Tragedy.

A young man at Niagara, having been crossed in love, walked out to the precipice, gave one lingering look at the gulf beneath him and—went home. His body was found next morning—in bed.—Tit-Bits.

The Baldheaded Man.

"At present comfort true I take,"
He murmured in his glee,
"For now there are no flies to make
A skating rink of me."
—Detroit Free Press.

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DR. DOYLE'S PARTING WORDS.

Conan Doyle has again demonstrated his wonderful detective ability. He found life in Philadelphia.—New York Press.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's estimate of Philadelphia shows that he can be a realist as well as a romanticist.—Philadelphia Record.

Conan Doyle pronounces Philadelphia the finest city in this country and Indianapolis next. Lucky he has skipped.—Boston Herald.

No sooner does Conan Doyle declare Philadelphia the finest of American cities than our envious sisters recall that the doctor is a great romancer.—Philadelphia Times.

When you hear any reference hereafter to "the finest," you will understand that the phrase does not apply to anything or anybody in New York. It means Philadelphia.—Chicago Tribune.

That Dr. A. Conan Doyle should pronounce Philadelphia first of American cities may be passed by as a little eccentric. But why does he call Indianapolis second? Has he not heard of New York? —Chicago Herald.

As to the charm of the American girl, there is no room for difference of opinion, though the American girl is as varied as possible. No visit to this country which does not lead to admiration for this product of the new world is worth anything. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Dr. Doyle has surprised the world by declaring that the finest city in America by far, in his opinion, is Philadelphia. Dr. Doyle cannot be altogether insane either, because he said in the next breath that the American girl is the most charming of all the feminine creation.—Boston Globe.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	6
Standard	7¾@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½@	10½
Shoulders ₩ lb	@	8½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	6¾@	7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	@	30
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	5 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15 @	25
Northern	23 @	26
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	55
Virginia Meal	55 @	57½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	70
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6 @	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	13½@	14
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod ₩ lb	5 @	10
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Western, low grade	2 50 @	3 50
" Extra	2 75 @	4 25
" Straight	3 25 @	
Second Patent	3 50 @	
First Patent	4 25 @	4 50
City Mills—Super	@	2 50
" " Family	3 25 @	
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	55@	55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55@	55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	55@	55
Corn, mixed, from store	@	60
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	55
Cow Peas	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	8½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	9@9	9
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	26
" " in bbls	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	@	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25 @	30
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	1 15
OILS, ₩ gallon—		
Kerosene	10 @	14
Lard	@	60
Linseed	75 @	80
Rosin	15 @	18
Tar	@	30
Deck and Spar	@	95
POULTRY—		
Chickens, Live, grown	12½@	20½
" Spring	10 @	20
Turkeys	60 @	1 00
PEANUTS, ₩ bushel 28 lbs	35 @	50
POTATOES, ₩ bushel—		
Sweet	30 @	45
Irish, ₩ barrel	2 50 @	3 00
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	@	13 50
Rump	@	13 00
Prime	@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ₩ lb	4 @	5
Rough, ₩ bushel (Upland)	60 @	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00 @	1 15½
RAGS, ₩ lb—Country	@	1¾
" —Cuba	@	1
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ₩ sack—Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	55
2 lbs ₩ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, Sawed, & M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	@	4¼
Standard A	@	4¼
White Ex C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping	12 00 @	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00 @	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	7 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	3 @	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	3
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	10 @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 26½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 02½ per bbl. for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON—Dull.

Ordinary	3½ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	3¾ " "
Low Middling	4 7-16 " "
Middling	4⅝ " "
Good Middling	5 3-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	191	bales
Spirits Turpentine	18	casks
Rosin	153	bbls
Tar	78	bbls
Crude Turpentine	00	bbl

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 4—Evening—Money on call was easier to-day at 1@2 per cent., with last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange unsettled; actual business in bankers' bills at 486½ 487¼ for sixty days and 488@488½ for demand. Commercial bills 485¾. Government bonds weak; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 135. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 60½ bid.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK February 4—Evening Cotton dull; middling gulf 5⅝c; middling uplands 5⅝c.

Futures closed dull but steady; sales 77,400 bales; February 5 57c; March 5.41c; April 5.44c; May 5.49; June 5.53c; July 5.56c; August 5.60c; September 5.65; October 5.70c.

Net receipts 1,547 bales; gross receipts 4,343 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,695 bales; exports to France 375 bales; exports to the Continent 928 bales; forwarded 745 bales; sales 156 bales, sales to spinners 56 bales, stock (actual) 158,533 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 31,485 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,699 bales; exports to France 375 bales; exports to the Continent 18,838 bales; stock 966,416 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 54,233 bales; exports to Great Britain 88,439 bales; to France 7,175 bales; to the Continent 33,757 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,207,153 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,436,775 bales; exports to France 620 899 bales; exports to the Continent 1,640,690 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Flour dull and weak at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75; patents $2 60@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60; patents $3 25@4 00; low extras $1 90@2 30. Southern flour dull and weak, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good to choice do

JOHNSON'S
MAGNETIC OIL
Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large 81 size 75c., 50c. size 50c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP,
Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It stays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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For sale by JOHN H. HANBY,
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COMPLEXION
POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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holding pods off the ground. Keeping them clean and attractive. Vines and foliage are remarkably healthy, while the pods, which are uniform in size, are free from rust and blight. I can keep well Prices of other SNAP BEANS and VEGETABLE SEEDS in my offer them at the low price of $2.00 per bushel. Sold only by PRODUCER AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. RUCKER'S
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Burns,
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All Cattle Ailments,
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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.
Rub in Vigorously.
Mustang Liniment conquers Pain.
Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Morning Star.

OUR SAINTS.

'Tis not alone from legend and old story,
'Tis not alone from canvas dark with time,
That holy saints, crowned with celestial glory,
Smile down upon us from their height sublime.

Not only from church windows, colored brightly,
Do their blessed shadows fall across our way.
Ah, not alone in niches gleaming whitely,
With folded hands do they stand night and day.

Who is there in this wide world who has not, hidden
Deep in his heart, a picture clear or faint,
Veiled, sacred, to the outer world forbidden,
O'er which he bends and murmurs low, "My saint?"

A face perhaps all written o'er with sorrow,
Whose faded eyes are dim with unshed tears,
And yet they hopefully look toward the morrow
And far beyond it into brighter spheres—

A face whence all the sunshine of the morning
And brightness of the noon have passed away,
And yet, where clearly, surely, there is dawning
The wondrous radiance of that perfect day—

That perfect day, when, crowned with heaven's brightness,
Without a pain or care or mortal need,
With conqueror's palm, in robes of snowy whiteness,
Our blessed shall stand as very saints indeed.

Yes, God be thankful, though the pure saints of story,
And holy martyrs that the artist paints,
Are veiled in radiance and crowned with glory,
There still are halos for these unknown saints.

—Outlook.

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

His name upon the ship's books was Edward Braithwaite Colchester, but between Tilbury and Sydney harbor he was better known as Cupid. His mother was a widow, with four more olive branches, absolutely dependent on her own and Teddy's exertions.

At the best of times kindergartens for the children of respectable tradespeople are not particularly remunerative, and the semidetached villa in Sydenham was often sorely tried for petty cash.

But when Teddy was appointed fourth officer of the X. Y. Z. company's steamship Cambrian Prince endless possibilities were opened up.

If you will remember that everything in this world is ordained to a certain end, you will see that Teddy's future entirely depended on his falling in love—first love of course, and not the matter of fact businesslike affair that follows later.

After his second voyage he obtained a fortnight's leave and hastened home. Being fond of tennis and such like amusements, he was naturally brought into contact with many charming girls, who, because he was a strange man and a sailor, were effusively polite.

Then he fell hopelessly in love with a horribly impossible girl, and in the excitement of the latest waltz proposed and was accepted on the strength of a fourth officer's pay, an incipient mustache and a dozen or so brass buttons.

During the next voyage his behavior toward unmarried women was marked by that circumspection which should always characterize an engaged man.

He never allowed himself to forget this for an instant, and his cabin had for its chief ornament a plush framed likeness of a young lady gazing with a wistful expression over a palpably photographic sea.

Now, it was necessary for his ultimate happiness that Teddy Colchester should learn that, like his own brass buttons, without constant burnishing a young lady's affection is apt to lose much of its pristine brightness, and that too much sea air is good for neither. He ticked off the days of absence, and as his calendar lessened his affection increased.

At Plymouth a letter met him, a jerky, inky schoolgirl epistle, evidently written by a writer very cold and miserable, and the first reading stunned him.

Had he seen a little more of the real world he would have been able to read between the lines something to this effect: "You're Teddy, three months away, and I'm madly in love with a soldier."

Then he would have noted that the writer was staying in Salisbury, after which he would have hunted up his home papers and discovered that the Royal Wiltshire yeomanry cavalry were encamped at Humington Down.

But as he had only seen life through a telescope he could not do this. Consequently his pain was a trifle acute.

His mother wrote him four pages of sympathy.

But though he wondered at any girl jilting her boy she could not help a feeling of satisfaction at its being still in her power to transmute three-quarters of his pay into food and raiment for her brood.

Next voyage the Cambrian Prince had her full complement of passengers, and the Kangaroo Girl, whom perhaps you may remember, was of the number.

At Plymouth a little reserved girl joined, and as she is considerably mixed up in this story you must know that she rejoiced in the unpretentious name of Hinks.

For the first week or so Teddy held very much aloof from the passengers, engaging himself entirely with recollections of the girl for whose sake he was going to live "only in memory."

Being an honest, straightforward young fellow, he of course followed the prescribed programme of all blighted love affairs. He began by pitying himself for the sorrow he was undergoing, then went on to picture the future that might have been theirs had she married him, but before they were clear of the bay he had arrived at the invariable conclusion and was pitying himself for pitying the girl who was foolish enough to jilt such an entirely estimable young man as Edward Braithwaite Colchester.

One moonlight night, after leaving "Gib," he was leaning over the rails of the promenade deck feeling sympathetically inclined to the world in general when somebody stepped up behind him.

It was Miss Hinks. She prefaced her conversation with two or three questions about the sea, and he made the astounding discovery that her voice possessed just the note of sympathy he required for his complaint.

He had felt sorry for her because other people snubbed her, and she for him because she had been told exaggerated stories about his love affair. Together they made rather a curious couple.

When, under the supervision of the Kangaroo Girl, the shore party for Naples was being organized, Miss Hinks was tacitly left out. Somehow the impression got about that she was poor, and no one cared about paying her expenses.

But eventually she did go, and it was in the charge of the fourth officer. When she thanked him for his kindness, he forgot for the moment his pledge "to live henceforth only in a memory."

The Kangaroo Girl, on discovering that Miss Hinks had been on shore under the escort of that "dear little pink officer," was vastly amused and christened them Cupid and Psyche.

Now, the end of it all was that Teddy began to find himself caring less and less for the the thumb stained photograph in his locker and more and more for the privilege of pumping his sorrows into a sympathetic ear.

By the time they reached Aden he had convinced himself that his first love affair had been the result of a too generous nature, and that his second was the one ann only real passion of his life.

At Colombo Miss Hinks went ashore with the doctor's party, tiffined at Mount Lavinia, dined at the Grand Oriental and started back for the ship about 9 o'clock.

Teddy, begrimed with coal dust, watched each boatload arrive, and as he did his love increased.

On account of the coal barges it was impossible for boats to come alongside. Consequently their freight had to clamber from hulk to hulk. Miss Hinks was the last of her party to venture, and just as the doctor, holding out his hand, told her to jump the hulk swayed out, and she fell, with a scream, into the void.

Then before any one could realize what had happened the barge rolled back into its place. Miss Hinks had disappeared.

Teddy, from half way up the gangway, tore off his coat, leaped into the water, and at the risk of having his brains knocked out dived and plunged between the boats, but without success. Then he saw something white astern and swam toward it.

* * * * * *

The half drowned couple must have come to an understanding in the rescuing boat, for next day their engagement was announced.

The Kangaroo Girl gave evidence of her wit when she said, "It was fortunate they were Cupid and Psyche; otherwise they would find love rather insufficient capital to begin housekeeping upon."

Teddy wrote to his mother from Adelaide, and she, poor woman, was not best pleased to hear the news. But a surprise was in store for us all.

On the Cambrian Prince's arrival in Sydney Miss Hinks was met by an old gentleman, who, it appeared, was her solicitor. On being informed of the engagement he examined Teddy with peculiar interest and asked if he were aware of his good fortune. Miss Hinks smiled.

Half an hour later we learned that the girl whom we'd been pitying for her poverty was none other than Miss Hinks-Gratton, the millionairess and owner of innumerable station and town properties.

The Teddy of today is a director of half a dozen shipping companies, and he quite agrees with me "that everything in this world is ordained to a certain end."—Pall Mall Gazette.

How to Preserve Old Manuscripts.

The paper or document, after being cleaned or brushed, is washed on both sides with a transparent adhesive solution. Sheets of imported white silk of the most delicate fabric, large enough to give an ample margin or border to surround the document to be preserved, are then placed on each side of the record and pressed. The pressure causes the silk to adhere closely to the document, which is then treated to a coating of paraffin for the purpose of bringing out and making more legible the writing thereon. This process seals the document permanently from any danger of disintegration or fading of the ink, and also is a protection against insects or mice, which might prey upon the ancient records.

How He Tells the Time.

"My father," said the small boy to the woman who was calling on his mother, "is a great man. He knows what time it is without even lookin at his watch."

"What do you mean, Tommy?" queried the visitor.

"Oh, when I holler out an ask him what time it is in the mornin, he allus says it's time to get up. An when I ask him what time it is in the evenin he allus says, 'Time to go to bed, Tommy.' Oh, I tell you my father is a great man."—Waterbury.

A Merciful Robber.

The citizen struggled.

"Let me alone, or I will call the police!" he cried.

The highway robber wavered.

"Do you mean it?" he demanded.

"Yes."

"You will really call the police?"

"Most assuredly."

The outlaw turned on his heel and walked away.

"I don't want to be the cause of his getting clubbed," he said.—Detroit Tribune.

The smoke of burning tobacco contains nicotianine, salts of ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, three or four volatile acids, phenol, creasote and several other substances.

WEIGH WITH THEIR EYES.

Expert Dealers In Live Stock Do Not Often Use Scales.

The dealers in live stock who buy and sell the thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep which are daily handled at the Bourbon stockyards must be expert in guessing the weight of a live animal at a glance. In conversation with a well known stockman a few days ago he explained why this is necessary:

"It would be impossible to weigh the cattle in many cases because of the immense labor involved and the length of time it would take, while the market price, which is subject to constant fluctuations, might easily vary from its highest to its lowest limit while we were weighing the animals in one of our big scales. For instance, today, which has been the biggest day of the year thus far, there have been received at the Bourbon yards over 2,400 head of cattle and about 6,000 hogs. Suppose we had to drive all of those upon the scales to ascertain their weight? There are dozens of old stock men who can inspect a herd of animals and form an estimate of their average weight which will be readily accepted by purchasers as the basis of a trade.

"In a test case which was made some time since a man who has had a lifelong experience in buying and selling a herd of cattle, after inspecting a herd of 500 animals, guessed their average weight within one-third of a pound of the actual figure ascertained by weighing the cattle individually. The feat was accomplished by Mr. Ben D. Offutt of this county and is not so extraordinary as it appears, because similar instances of expert 'guessing' occur here every day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Consideration.

"And how did your performance come off?"

"Splendidly," replied the enthusiastic amateur actor. "The ladies wore big hats, and the people in private boxes interrupted nearly every scene. They treated us exactly as if we had been professionals."—Exchange.

Too Well Trained.

Pickerly—Look here, old man. Why don't you keep your dog chained? I was around to your house yesterday, and he jumped at me in a most savage manner.

Wagson—I suppose it's my fault. I've trained him to snap at every tramp that comes along.—New York World.

The name of Lake Ontario was first noted as Skanodairo (beautiful lake). It was also, at various times and by different men, denominated Lac de Frontenac, Lac de Iroquois, and Lac de St. Louis. The Mohawks called it Caindaracqui.

Papa was carefully studying the family history in the big Bible when his 9-year-old daughter surprised him by saying, "Papa, was Aunt Ann one of your Ann-sisters?"

THE BETTER WAY.

Shall we fold the tiny garments
That our darling used to wear,
Lay aside the half worn dresses,
Put them all away with care?

Brooding o'er them long and often,
Bringing back our grief and pain,
Holding to our hearts our sorrow,
Living o'er our loss again?

Shall we do this while about us
By the hundreds everywhere,
Suffering for the help withholden,
There are children sweet and fair?

Children needing just the garments,
Dresses, skirts and half worn shoes—
Garments that our grief has hoarded,
Garments our hearts dread to lose?

Give them what our child once needed,
But no longer needs, we know.
She is clothed in lovely garments,
White and pure as drifted snow.

Helping lighten others' burdens,
We of use are to the race,
And we seem to see a glad smile
On our darling's happy face.

—Exchange.

STORIES OF DR. HOLMES.

A Young Woman Who Didn't Like His Literary Taste.

The story is recalled of a young Virginia country girl dining in Boston some years ago, in the days when Dr. Holmes went to dinners. Seated next to her was a homely, little old gentleman whose name she did not catch. He began to talk with her and asked her how she passed her time in the country.

"Oh, we read, my father and I!" she said.

"And what do you read?" asked the little man.

"Well, the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' for one thing," she answered.

"I should think you would not care to read that more than once," remarked the little old man with a sign of disappointment in his tones.

"My father and I may not be judges of literature," said Miss Virginia airily and with a faint accent of scorn, "but when we get to the end of the 'Autocrat' we generally turn back to the beginning and read it over again."

The little old man smiled at this and was disposed to be friendly, but Miss Virginia was so displeased with his tone concerning the "Autocrat" that she met him with chilly indifference.

As soon as the guests went into the drawing room her hostess whispered reproachfully to her:

"You didn't seem to find Dr. Holmes as interesting as I hoped."

"Dr. Holmes!" shrieked Miss Virginia. There were a tableau and an explanation.

Another story of Holmes' wit is told. One day old Dr. Peabody was to meet him at a certain place. The venerable professor rode in a carriage. When he got there, he was met by Holmes, who had walked. Near by was a statue of Eurydice. And Holmes said:

"Ah, you ride, I see!"

"Capital, capital!" cried Peabody.

That night he went back home and said to his wife:

"Holmes got off a good joke today."

His wife asked him what it was.

"Why, I was to meet him down at the statue of Eurydice, and when I arrived, he said quite happily, 'Oh, you came in a carriage!'"

And then the genial professor wondered why his wife didn't laugh.

She Didn't Guess.

Like many other things, an alarm clock is a good thing when confined to its own sphere. But a young man who lives in Tioga had an experience with one the other day which, to say the least, was embarrassing. Being a heavy sleeper, it was not uncommon for him to miss his train to the city in the morning, so he resolved to invest in an alarm clock. One experience with it was enough, and that occurred while he was taking his purchase home. Walking through the train, he chanced to see a certain young lady sitting in a seat, the other half of which was unoccupied. The young man knew the young lady—in fact, he is said to have had entertained serious hopes before the alarm got in its little work. He sat down beside her, with his package in his lap, and smiled his sweetest. She asked him what he was taking home, and he playfully bid her guess. "Candy? Cigars? Neckties?" No, it was none of these. Just as she was about to venture a fourth guess there was a muffled sound from the interior of the pacakge and then a loud clang that resounded weirdly through the car. The young man blushed, the young lady giggled, and the passengers roared. It seemed as though the thing would never stop, and it didn't until the disgusted youth hurled it to the other end of the car.—Philadelphia Record.

Echo Verses.

Echo verses were sometimes used effectively for epigrams and squibs. Thus a critic once wrote:

I'd fain praise your poem—but, tell me, how
Is it
When I cry out "exquisite," echo cries, "Quis
it?"

And when, in 1831, Paganini was drawing crowds to the opera house at extravagant prices, The Sunday Times printed the following lines:

What are they who pay three guineas
To hear a tune of Paganini's?
Echo—Pack o' ninnies!

—All the Year Round.

No Difference.

Mrs. Secondwed—You are so unlike my first husband.

Mr. S.—I hope the difference is in my favor, my dear.

Mrs. S.—Oh, it is, very much.

Mr. S.—Thanks. What is it?

Mrs. S.—You're alive.—Newport Mercury.

The Aleutian islands were so called from the river Olutora, in Kamchatka. The people living at the mouth of this stream were called Alutorsky, and a modification of the name was given to the islands.

The Indian name of the Schuylkill river was Manyunk; hence the name of a Pennsylvania town.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

Berlin is to have an elevated railroad like New York, with the difference that electricity is to be used as the motive power.

The Lake Shore Electric Railway company has been incorporated, with a capital of $10,000,000. The new line will run from Chicago to Milwaukee.

The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad company has arranged with the Mexican government to extend the road from Trevino to Sierra Mojada, and thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast.

All the employees of the Lehigh Traction company at Hazleton, Pa., are insured by the company. This is done in order to protect the men in case of any injury, or perhaps death, that they might sustain in an accident.

Made Bold by His Brush.

Detaille, the French painter whose studies are all of military life, looks every inch a soldier. He is tall, slender and has a martial air. Detaille knows absolutely nothing of the life of a soldier except what he has read. At the age of 20 he was rather timid, but his character began to change as soon as he devoted his brush to military subjects.

Her Great Want.

She didn't sigh for a tailor made gown
Nor imported hats aset veils.
She wanted a coat that was bullet proof
To wear to the special sales.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

They Make the Busiest Night of the Year In a Newspaper Office.

There is one night in every year in every great newspaper office when work is done that is the least understood of all that goes on in the making of a daily paper, one night when the highest state of fever attends the excitement and strain of the most intense work that falls to the lot of any men, except soldiers in war. That is election night. That is the night when a few men sit down at 6 o'clock before virgin sheets of paper, with the knowledge that before 2 o'clock the next morning they must cover those sheets with the election returns of a nation, digesting mountains of figures and apprising the public of the results in the most condensed forms, weeks in advance of the official announcements, as sparks might be counted while they fly from the shapeless iron on a blacksmith's anvil. And these calculations must stand the test of comparison with those which the rival newspapers, working without collaboration, as eager competitors, will publish at the same moment.

The election figures come in driblets and stoms and must be put together as the Florentines make their mosaics. Some of it, we shall see, is plucked from the very air—as a magician seems to collect coins in a borrowed hat—begotten of reasoning, but put down beside the genuine returns with equal confidence and almost accuracy.

Ah, but that is a work to try cool heads and strong nerves. I am quite certain no other men in the world include such a night of tension and excitement, periodically, as a fixed part of a workaday existence. No other men, regularly once a year, feel themselves so truly in the focus of an intense public interest, manifesting itself in so many ways.—Scribner's.

He Won't Need Any Gloves.

"Suits should be worn on the body, shouldn't they?"

"Why, of course!"

"That's what I say, too, but everybody is saying that young Masham has a breach of promise suit on his hands."—New York Press.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 27th, 1895.
DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 9.20 A M a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 5.4 p m, Petersburg 5.53 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.15 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, Boston 8.00 p m.

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 7.00 P M p m, Warsaw 5.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.37 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.12 p m Weldon 12.58 a m, Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.45 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 6.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY No. 58—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.48 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.31 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkinson 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p 5.30 P M m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.56 p m, Warsaw 5.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 10.00 a m p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.15 p m, Washington 5.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 9.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.59 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.99 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 55—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a 11.50 A m m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.15 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 p m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 1.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.35 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 8.40 p m, Hali ax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.30 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.50; returning leaves Tarboro 4.50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.30 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.50 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 1.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.30 p m; arrive Atkins 8.15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 7.49 a m, arrive Latta 8.10 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 8.22 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.38 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.49 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad leave Hub 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 12.30 p m, leave Conway 2.00 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.35 a m, 5.35 p m, 8.50 p m, arrive Darlington 8.15 a m, 6.05 p m, 9.15 pm, Har sville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 10.35 a m, Wadesboro 12.30 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsvil e 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lanes 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.50 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 a m, 8 30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 8 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville B anch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11 08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.58 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 5.5 p m, leave Rowland 8.30 p m, Fayetteville 10.10 a m, 9.19 p m, Dunn 11.03 a m, Smithfield 11.44 a m, Selma 11.03 a m, arrive Wilson 12.42 p m, 11 15 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 5 tf

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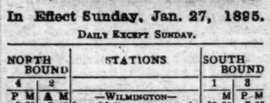
In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
4	2	—WILMINGTON—	1	3
P M	A M		M	P M
4 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv.... Surry street...Ar		6 50
4 22	11 17	Lv...Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv..Maysville.....Lv	9 31	3 30
5 08	11 18	Lv...Pollocksville.....Lv	9 27	3 00
5 40	12 00	Ar..Newbern Lv	8 45	2 30
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 5.
H. A. WHITING,
J. W. MARTENIS, General Manager.
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1895

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

No Material Change in the Situation—The Grand Demonstration by Strikers a Failure—A Resolution Revoking the Companies' Franchises Adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROOKLYN, February 4.—Barely 2,000 people assembled in front of the City Hall this afternoon, and the grand demonstration planned by the strikers to overawe the civic authorities was a failure, at least so far as force of numbers was concerned.

Master Workman Connolly had announced that 20,000 people would certainly be present and perhaps double that number. Mayor Schieren, at the eleventh hour, decided that his proclamation of two weeks ago, ordering citizens to refrain from congregating on the streets or squares of the city, is still in force, and under directions from him the police cleared the City Hall square of the crowd which assembled in response to the order of Connolly and others of the Executive Committee of the strikers. The men are highly indignant at the action of the authorities in refusing them the time honored right to assemble for the purpose of prayer for relief from unjust usages. While they were rebuffed by the burly policemen in front of the City Hall, their leader entered alone by the rear door and was permitted to carry his bundle of petitions to the council chamber, where the Board of Aldermen, after a brief discussion passed by a vote of 10 to 8 the resolution praved for and revoked the grants to the Brooklyn Height and Atlantic Avenue Trolley Companies. The action of the board, even if it escapes the Mayor's veto, which is not likely, is not expected to have a serious effect on the company. The power of the Board of Aldermen to summarily revoke rights granted common carriers is questioned, and the aldermen themselves are somewhat hazy as to how they can hope to enforce their action. Should the proceedings before the Attorney General in Albany result in the forfeiture of the companies' charters, the action of the Council to-day would become operative, but otherwise it will have little effect.

Aside from the gathering at the City Hall there was no change in the situation. Two or three assaults upon motormen and conductors were reported and several collisions between trolley cars and trucks occurred. One motorman was sent to the hospital with a scalp wound inflicted by strikers, and the police furnished the surgeons with two cases for scalp treatment.

The February grand jury was sworn in and charged to see to it that whoever has trampled upon law be brought to justice.

Justice Gaynor granted a writ of alternative *mandamus* to-day against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. A peremptory writ was applied for last Friday. The company will have twenty days to answer.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined three to four points, and closed dull but steady, with sales of 77,400 bales. Liverpool sold 12 000 bales on the spot at hardening but unchanged prices. Futures there declined one-fourth to one point, and closed barely steady. In Manchester yarns were very dull; cloths dull. New Orleans advanced one point, but lost this and declined five points. The ports received to-day 31,435 bales, against 42 050 this day last week, and 24 884 last year; thus fa this week 54,282 bales, against 64 954 for the same time last year Some are estimating the receipts at the ports this week at 170 000 bales, against 194 254 last week and 100,439 for this week last year. Savannah was easy. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged; sales of 56 for spinning. New Orleans receipts to-morrow were estimated at 15 000 to 18 000 bales, against 18 000 last Tuesday and 3,505 last year. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged.

To-day's features were: The big receipts at the ports and the interior towns constituted a stone wall which it was useless for us to kick against. The intherior movement, at least so far as it relates to Texas, may also be liberal this week, for Brenham telegraphed that the arrivals at that point alone are likely to foot up 6 500 bales. The receipts at Houston to-day were liberal. Memphis got a good deal of cotton, and as for the estimated receipts at New Orleans to-morrow they were enough to sicken the average bull. Add to this the dullness of the spot trade in this country and depression in Liverpool and Manchester and you have a not very cheerful picture of the situation in the cotton trade. There was no further talk of a gold premium Liverpool has stopped buying here in the fear of such an event. New Orleans was depressed, the speculation here was narrow, and, in a word, most of the conditions favored a decline, and accordingly a decline took place. The market was so small, however, that the decline was also small. But everything relating to the cotton trade is now being done on a small scale. When will things be shaken up? When will the old life snap, the old excitement and wide sweep of quotations be resumed? Plainly not until something very striking happens; not until the receipts drop to a point that will tempt the investor and frighten the bears over to the long side or encourage the bulls here and in New Orleans to take the aggressive.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 29½@30c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 35@1 40.

CHARLESTON, February 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¾c; receipts 8 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 00@1 90; receipts 182 barrels.

SAVANNAH, February 4.—Spirits turpentine opened quiet at 27½c for regulars; sales — casks; market closed firm at 27@27½c with sales of 472 casks; receipts 105 casks Rosin quiet with a lower tendency; sales — barrels.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

Appropriation Bills Under Consideration—A Point of Order Discussed in the House on an Omnibus Claim Bill—The Administration's Currency Bill Set for Consideration on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this Week.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating in reply to a resolution of inquiry that "it is believed that for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1895, the revenues for the Government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenses by $22,503,000."

Mr. Vilas reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to permit Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States Court, to retire, and asked for its immediate consideration, but objection was made by Mr. Aldrich, and the bill went over for the present.

At 1.40 the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was resumed. The expected debate on the financial question did not materialize, as Mr. Gorman desired all the time that could be spared to be given to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. That bill did occupy the whole of the session up to 6 o'clock, but did not reach a final vote. In the last moments, just before adjournment, there was an altercation between Messrs. Butler and Chandler, but it went no further than an interchange of disagreeable remarks, having been cut off by a declaration by the presiding officer (Mr. Blanchard) that a pending motion for adjournment had been carried. The District Appropriation bill went over without action till to-morrow.

The Senate at 6.10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Catchings reported an order from the Rules Committee alloting the day to the consideration of an omnibus claim bill providing for the settlement of claims amounting to $718,663. The claims were for certain stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the act of 1883 known as the "Bowman act." Before the previous question was ordered on the rule, Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa) made the point of order that the Rules Committee had no jurisdiction over the bill as it was still before the war Claims Committee and had never been reported to the House The opponents of the bill characterized the attempt to bring it before the House as a gross violation of all rules and precedents, holding that if the Rules Committee had power to do so, the various committees of the House might just as well be abolished.

The point of order was discussed for an hour, after which the Speaker overruled the point of order. In this rule he referred to the jurisdiction of the Rules Committee and said that the order was simply one to discharge a committee of the House from the consideration of subject matter. It was no departure, as under such an order the sugar, iron, coal and barbed wire bills amending the Tariff act were passed. The previous question on the rule was ordered by a vote of 128 to 95, after which it was defeated by a vote of 145 to 95.

Mr. Outhwaite then presented the Rules Committee's order assigning Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week for the consideration of the Administration Currency bill. It provides that amendments and substitutes may be offered, the previous question on the bill and all pending amendments to be considered as ordered at half past three o'clock Thursday afternoon Tuesday, and Wednesday till two o'clock, is to be devoted to general debate, and the remainder of the time to be under the five-minute rule. Mr. Outhwaite, in presenting the matter to the House, stated that "all interests" had been consulted, and he thought that there would be no opposition to the rule.

This brought Mr. Hatch to his feet. He said that the order did not represent all interests, but only those of the Banking and Currency Committee and the banks. He represented the other side—the great agricultural interests of the country—and he was now trying to have the Agricultural Appropriation bill considered Toe gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Outhwaite) was mistaken if he thought there would be no oppositioo to the order. He hoped that the rule would be withdrawn, and the Agricultural bill taken up. Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) said the statement of Mr. Hatch was false, and that he (Mr. Hatch) did not know what went on in the Banking and Currency Committee. If he did he would not have made the statement that only the interests of banks were considered.

Mr. Hatch, in a loud and angry voice, replied he did know, and that was why he made the statement. If the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hatch) could produce a single bill reported from the Banking and Currency Committee which was not in the interest of banks he would withdraw the statements; otherwise, he would not. "And I want to say," continued Mr. Hatch, "that the language used by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hall) was such that he would not use to me outside the House."

This remark caused considerable excitement and members began to gather around the two Missourians. Speaker Crisp rapped loudly and repeatedly for order and failing to get it ordered the Sergeat-at-Arms to request the members to take their seats. After a few minutes order was restored and Mr. Othwaite said it was evident that there was no intent to discuss the order, and he therefore demanded the previous question on it, cutting off debate. His demand was sustained, though some signs of filibustering were shown, and the order was adopted.

By unanimous consent asked by Mr. Springer (Dem., Illinois) the hour of meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, when the Currency bill comes up, was fixed for 11 o'clock a. m.

At 5 25 the House adjourned.

GRAIN AND PORVISIONS.

Further Decline in Prices of Wheat, Corn and Oats—Provisions Lower Also.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 4.—May wheat opened from 53⅞ to 53⅝c, sold between 53½@53⅝ and 53⅝c, closing at 53⅝c—¼c under Saturday. Cash wheat was steady.

May corn opened at 48c, sold between 42⅞ and 43¼c, closing at 42⅞@43c—¼c under Saturday. Cash corn was easy, no particular change in prices being made, however.

May oats closed ¼c lower than Saturday. The cash market was steady.

Provisions opened lower on the information that live hog values lacked strength and were about 5c per 100 pounds lower. Provisions continued steady at the decline during the entire session with a decidedly light business. The interest in the "privilege" vote extended to this market and was partly responsible for May ribs.

Rev. John R Respess died yesterday at his home in Butler, Ga. He was probably the most prominent Baptist divine in the South. For years he owned and edited the church organ.

A Charlotte dispatch says individual communion cups were introduced Sunday in the communion service of Tryon Street M. E. Church, South, of that city.

The Senatorial dead-lock in the Delaware Legislature continues. Two ballots were taken yesterday without an election.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Treasury Reserve Increasing—Advices from China—Sugar Trust Cases in the Supreme Court—Hawaiian Correspondence Sent to the Senate—The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day gained $300,000 from natural causes—custom duties and assays—standing at the close of business at $42,633,730. No gold withdrawals were reported to-day.

The Treasury Department is paying this month $600 000 interest on the second issue of $50,000,000 bonds made last Fall to recoup the Treasury gold reserve. Not one dollar received from that sale of bonds now remains in the Treasury, all of it and more having been withdrawn during the past few months.

The quarter's interest on the first loan of $50.000,000 amounting to a like sum, is also being paid this month.

The State Department is gradually catching up with the Press in the matter of news from China. This morning Secretary Gresham received a cable from Minister Dun, at Tokio, as follows: "Chinese peace envoys left yesterday. Their credentials defective."

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the application of Everton Chapman, broker, and John Shriver, correspondent of the *Mail and Express*, for leave to file motions for the issuing of writs of *habeas corpus* to release them from the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. They are under indictment for refusing to answer questions before the Senate committee investigating the alleged Sugar Trust scandal of last Summer. They will have to stand trial and if convicted come to the Supreme Court of the United States on writ of error.

A batch of Hawaiian correspondence which has been in the President's hands some days was sent to Congress to-day. Most of it has been covered in these dispatches, except a letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham, in which the Department of State is informed that in case of further outbreaks at Honolulu, which are deemed highly probable, the Hawaiian Government will be unable to protect foreigners who may then be on the island. In reply to this letter Secretary Gresham called Mr. Thurston's attention to the fact that a United States man-of-war had been dispatched to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and their interests.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896, was to-day reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations. As passed by the House it carried a total of $89 442,998, and the Senate Committee made a net reduction of $105 614. The appropriation for railway postal car service is increased by $100 000, and the appropriation for that service ($3 205,000) is to be under the direction and at the discretion of the Postmaster General, all conflicting laws being repealed. The item of $196,614 for "special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans by way of New York and Washington," is stricken out. These were the only important changes.

COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

Invitation to the Russian Government Received With Great Favor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., February 4.—President Collier received to-day through the State Department a communication from C.R. Breckinridge, Minister at St. Petersburg, who says the invitation to the Russian Government to take part in the Cotton States and International Exposition was received with great favor by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Breckinridge urged its acceptance and presented also the arguments suggested by the State Department looking to an increase of commerce between the two countries.

Russia takes special interest in the Southern States, he says, because of cotton culture, in which the Czar is personally interested. Four years ago an accomplished commissioner, representing the household of the Czar, visited Atlanta and remained in Georgia for for many months investigating cotton culture. He made an exhaustive study of the subject in all its aspects, and while here acquired a knowledge of English so that he understood very thoroughly the Southern people and their industrial and social condition. He spent weeks out on the plantations, and remained with the crop from the time it was planted until the cotton was picked, ginned, baled and shipped. The late Russian Emperor had immense cotton plantations on the crown lands in Turkistan, and it was in this way that he came to take special interest in cotton culture in America. From the great pains and expense taken to investigate the subject here it is believed that the Czar hoped for a development of this industry in Southern Asia to such an extent that Russia could compete with the United States and India to supply the demand for cotton goods both in Russia and in Eastern countries. Cotton factories of an improved type have recently been established in the western part of the Russian Empire and great pains are taken to establish the industry on a broad basis. As the movement of cotton mills from New England to the South has attracted world wide attention again to the advantages of this country over all others in the production and manufacture of cotton, the Exposition of the cotton States naturally interests Russia in an especial way. Mr. Breckinridge says that the invitation to take part in the Exposition will probably be accepted.

Secretary R. W. White, of the Iowa State Press Association, writes that arrangements have been made with railroads for the association to come here in a body during the Exposition. All the press associations are invited here. Application was received to-day from the Island of Crete for an exhibit.

JIM CROW CARS.

A Kentucky Jury Decides that the Law Compelling Negroes to Ride in Separate Cars is Unconstitutional.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 4.—The case of Rev. W. H. Anderson, of this city, against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was finished in the United States Circuit Court at Owensboro this afternoon. The jury on instructions from Judge Barr found for the plaintiff in the sum of one cent, and assessed costs of court against the railroad company. This is a test case to decide the constitutionality of the Kentucky separate coach law, which compels negroes to ride in coaches apart from white people. This verdict declares it unconstitutional. Anderson sued for $10 000. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Arthur and the Executive Committee of the Engineers held several conferences with the Southern Pacific officials yesterday at San Francisco, but as far as can be learned, no adjustment was reached. Chief Arthur's advice is to accept whatever compromise the men can get, but this is not agreeable to many.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Chinese-Japanese War—A Great Naval Engagement Between the Hostile Fleets.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 4.—The Queen's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament to-morrow will be read at the ministerial banquet to-night. The document refers to the continued efforts to promote peace between China and Japap, the conclusion of the treaty with France in regard to the African Hinterland and the prospect of an early settlement of the question of the Russian boundary line in Central Asia. The speech also expresses regret at the Armenian outrages and asks for an increase of the financial provision for strengthening the navy. The bill programme makes no reference to the question of the veto power of the House of Lords.

WASHINGTON, Feb 3—No hing had been received at the Navy Department to-night as to the progress of the great battle between the Japanese and the Chinese fleets in the harbor of Wei Hai Wei. The fact that some of the Chinese war-ships are commanded by European officers makes the outcome less certain than any previous engagement.

Unofficial advices seem to confirm reports that the Japanese have sustained the loss of the ironclad and several torpedo boats in their too venturesome assaults. Naval officers believe the Chinese fleet will fight to a finish, and that the most deadly naval battle of modern times is now in progress in the harbor of Wei Hai Wei.

BANK ROBBERY.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Cash and Ten Thousand in Government Bonds Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FREMONT, OHIO, February 4.—Five masked men entered the town of Milan last night and at 4 o'clock this morning blew open the vault in the Lockwood bank. The explosion was so great that it wrecked the building in which the bank was located and awakened the entire population. The citizens poured into the streets in time to see the thieves drive off in a bugey toward Sandusky. They took some $15,000 in cash and $10,000 in Government. Nickle Plate and Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk Electric Railway bonds.

Cashier Stoddard heard the explosion and rushed out with his gun, confronted by three of the burglars, who told him to stand off and fired at him. Stoddard returned the fire. They took the 5 30 train at Sandusky for Cleveland. Cashier Stoddard will not tell the exact amount taken. It was known there was considerable on deposit.

FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

The National Convention to Convene at Raleigh this Afternoon—Marion Butler Will Preside—Prominent Alliance Men in the City.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 4.—The National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union meets in Metropolitan Hall to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in its seventh annual session. President Marion Butler, the new Populist Senator from this State, will preside. Among the prominent Alliance men now here are Secretary N. A. Dunning, Col. Hay Tracey, J. E. Dennis and J. F. Williams of Kansas; ex-President Loucks of South Dakota; President White, of the New York State Alliance, and a number of others from the North and West.

WARM WIRELETS.

At St. Louis yesterday the mercury was ten degress below zero. The river was frozen from bank to bank. A blizzard was raging in the Northwest.

Brigadier General Rufus Barringer, a Confederate cavalry commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, died at his home in Charlotte, yesterday, aged 74 years.

An agreement was reached between the Nile's tin-plate manufacturers, Warren, Ohio., and their employes, and the plant will be started to-morrow afternoon after a long idleness.

John C. George a well known figure in Baltimore society, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged 37 years. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1878 For a time he was president of the Raleigh, N. C., street railroad.

George P. Sage, the noted forger and swindler with aliases, who recently plead guilty to swindling the Hartford county bank of Belair, Md., of $3,000, has been sentenced to eight years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

It is stated semi-officially that the outlook for peace between Mexico and Guatemala is more hopeful than ever. Guatemala having in the main agreed to Mexico's demands. The general opinion now is there will be no war.

A trolley car loaded with passengers ran into an open draw in Milwaukee, Wis. One woman, the motorman and one passenger were drowned, and four passengers missing are supposed to be in the car at the bottom of the river.

The Catholic Benevolent Legion of Marvland held its twelfth annual session yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year. Jos S. Hevsler was the successful candidate for President. Annual reports were read and the new officers installed.

Delegates to the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Atlanta held a reception last night at the Aragon Hotel. Many of the delegates will leave Atlanta this morning. Miss Susan B. Anthony will deliver a public address to-day at the county court house.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement shows the actual average weight of 7 092 066 bales of the cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland, for the five months ended January 31st, to be 512 1-100 against 600 11-100 pounds per bale last year.

Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va., has appointed a committee to act with committees from other Camps and from Grand Army posts in the movement to get Coegress to purchase the field of Appomattox and convert it into a national park.

A Baltimore dispatch says: Not in years has the ice in the harbor, river and bay been so troublesome as at present and the cold wave which reached here to-day is likely to increase the obstruction to navigation. A number of vessels ready for sea are still in port unable to get out.

The Light-House Board gives notice that on or about February 28th, the characteristic of the light at Wolf Trap light station, Chesapeake Bay, Va., will be changed from fixed white, varied by a white flash every ten seconds to fixed white, varied by a white flash every twenty five seconds

Patrick Hehir, 50 years old, and his cousin, John Hehir, 35 years old, and Michael Dary, 21, were killed and sixteen others injured by the explosion of a boiler at Earl Carpenter & Son's ice house at Mashapaug Pond, R. I., yesterday morning. Patrick Hehir leaves a wife and nine children and Dary leaves a wife and three children

The Chicago Board of Trade, by a vote of 604 to 505, decided to reject an amendment to the rules of that association by which "put" and "call" trading was to be classified as "dishonorable conduct" and to be made punishable by suspension. This class of trade is prohibited by law, thus placing the board in the peculiar position of sanctioning a violation of the statutes.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

Tobacco, Snuff, Flour and Molasses sold at bottom prices. Just received fresh lot best quality Crackers and Cakes. Consignments solicited of Cotton, Timber, Naval Stores and Country Produce of all kinds. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c31

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

Men and Women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. In the electrical machine used in the great plating factories. $25.00 to $35.00 a week made easy. Plating everything. No experience; big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jan 27 6t.

Hayden, P. S., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

John S. Mekachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager, Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies c51

Early Rose Potatoes.

50 bbls. E. Rose Potatoes.
800 bbls. Flour.
400 bbls. Molasses.
75 Cheese.
60 bags Coffee.
111 bbls. Sugar. Also Oats, Hay, Meat, Peanuts, Can Goods, &c.

D. L. GORE.

jfeb 3 D&W tf

Coal, Coal,

Red Ash Egg, White Ash Egg, White Ash Stove.
Chestnut Coal, Furnace Coal,
Pea Coal, Foundry Coal,
Tennessee Lump, Pochahontas Lump

Wood, Wood.

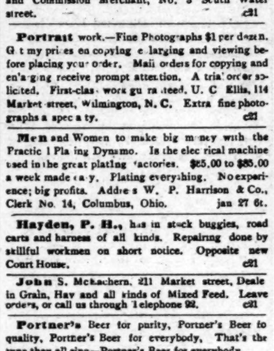
OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD.

All Coal and Wood of the best quality and Lowest Prices.

J. A. SPRINGER.

dec 28 tf

Damp Weather



Suggests warm Clothing for the body. Wet feet make sickness. We have Rubber Shoes of every style.

Also the best line of Shoes in the State. Our $2 50 Gent's Hand Welts are superb. Cost you $3.50 anywhere else. Call and see us.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,

Jan 29 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments Wanted.

We solicit Consignments of Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Chickens, Eggs, &c., &c. All have our prompt and personal attention.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
Jan 27 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of the late Julia A. Oakley, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of my said testatrix to present the same to me or to my attorney, Junius Davis, Esq., on or before the 12th day of January A. D., 1896. Dated this 12th January A. D., 1895.

JNO. F SHACKELFORD,
Executor of Julia E. Oakley.
Jan 12 6w sat

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash paid for good city real estate

June 24 tf

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Newbern Fair.

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Premiums Aggregate

$7,000!

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$3,000!

Largest Ever Offered In the State.

Universally acknowledged

The best Fair

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In the South.

COME!

And induce your friends

To do likewise.

You will be pleased.

One Round Trip On All Railroads

W. N. & N. R. R. Excursion Trains

One Cent Per Mile.

feb 3 cf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
SOUTH PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 9
CROATAN, Saturday, Feb. 16
Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN, Saturday, Feb. 9
SOUTH PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 16
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
SOUTH PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5
CROATAN, Tuesday, Feb. 12

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H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
—OR—
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WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents Bowling Green, N. Y. Feb 3 tf

THIS WEEK

We will give some special prices in our

Clothing Department.

A splendid Black Clay Worsted Suit, all-wool, in Sack and Round Cuts and Frocks at $10, a regular $15.00 suit.

A splendid Pure Mess Suit for $5.98; Suits from odd lots, worth $8 00 to $ 0 00.

All-wool Blue Flannel Suit, color guaranteed, for $10 worth $ 5.

Our entire stock of Overcoats will sell at cost. Several $18 Overcoats at close at $8 50.

Men's odd pants at all prices Working Pants 50c to $1 50. Our $3 and $7 Pants for $3.75.

Large odd lots in Children suits $1.25, $1.85 and $2.45.

Boys' Knee Pants 25c to $1.00

Wool and Boys' Sweaters in great variety at 25c and up.

Full stock of Men's and Boys' Soft and Stiff

HATS.

A splendid Crush Hat for 2 c.
Men's All-wool Hat 50c.
Men's and Boys' Blue Yacht Caps 25c.
Full line Neckwear just received.
Twenty-five per cent off on Underwear.
Rugs—$1, $3 and $3.5. Few Hair Rugs to close at cost.
60c Carpets at 43½c
Floor Oil Cloth, 3-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4, at 25c and upwards.
Table Oil Cloth, best grade, at 18c.
Many other bargains at

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 118 feb 3 tf

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $2,500.

Interest paid to Depositors within the past year $1,879.43. Did you get any of that money?

Be sure your money is in a safe place. This Bank invites investigation. It has no secrets.

Loans made on any good security in amounts not exceeding $5,000.

Deposits begin to bear interest on the first of each month.

jan 24 tf

Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. jaq 25 tf

There is Something in This!

MY Business is purely a personally conducted one and all prescription work entrusted to my care will have, and only have, my Personal Attention. See!

JAS. D. NUTT,
The Druggist.
jan 27 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW THING

FOR WILMINGTON.

WE INTEND TO HAVE THE ONLY ONE Price Store in this city. We are marking down all our stock to the very lowest prices they can possibly be sold and will not take off a penny for anyone. We don't see why we should ask $1 for an article that we can afford to sell for $1 25 or $1. and if we can't see why not only ask $1 and a few not a dollar at once. There are some of our customers that would not buy from us for a penny less if we do not fall in the price, but from now they will have to stop trading with us till they get convinced that they are losing money by not trading at the

One Price

Bargain House. In regard to prices we intend to treat all alike; Rich or Poor will all pay the same.

See just a few of our prices 36-inch all wool Henriettas the latest spring shades, for 5.c, were 7.c last year.

Fruit of Loom yard wide Bleaching 7½c, other yard wide 5c; Ginghams A shirting gingham yard wide, best made 5c; Sea Islands, 1 yard wide, 5c; other grades cheaper; Checks from 3½c to 5c. Plaid silks, latest received, best spring shades for short waists, 45c per yard, 38-inch all wool Henriettas in the latest spring shades 50c were 75c last year; gloria mat 7c was 10c last year; Ladies' solid leather button shoes 75c, was $1 last year; Lace shoes 75c, was $1 last year; other grades—Prunella $1.25, $1.50, $2 10; Mens' shoes from 75c to $2 50

A full line of slippers for children for Spring 48c 65c and 98c; Good oil finished window shades 35c; Good spring roller cloth shades 15c. Gents' clothing, Carpets and shades are also closing out at cost

We are running three floors, and all are packed full of bargains.

RACKET STORE.

Opposite the Market, 117 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C. jan 27 tf

RAMIE AND JUTE.

We have not either woven in with our

TABLE LINEN.

We sell to you Linen, not Jute or Ramie.

Special price on Table Linen.

We give you the number of inches wide by yard stick. Remember

UNBLEACH AND BLEACH

Table Linens.

53 inch wide Linen Table Cloth at 35c a yard.

Bleach Table Linen, 64 inches wide, round thread, at 65c a yard.

Round thread Table Linen, bleached, at 70c a yard, real value 90c a yard.

Bleach Table Linen, 64-inch wide, round thread, at 62½c a yard; would be real good value at 75c a yard.

68 inch wide, round thread, Bleach Table Linen to be sold at 85c, regular price $1.15 a yard. One piece of Table Linen, 68 inches wide, real value $1.50, to be sold at $1.10 a yd.

64-inch wide Bleach Table Linen at 58c a yard, regular price 75c.

70-inch Bleach Table Linen, worth $1.20 a yard, reduced to 95c a yard.

Toweling.

36-inch Check Toweling (all linen) at 20c a yard, would be good value at 35c.

Cup Toweling at 8c a yard, would be good value at 10c a yard.

Linen Roller Toweling, 18-inch wide, to be sold at 10c a yard.

Linen Toweling, plain white, at 10 to 12½c a yard.

Linen Toweling, black, at 8c, 10c and 12½c a yard.

A lot of Check Linen Crash at 7c a yard.

Real Table Cloth—Red Figured Table Cloth at 35c a yard.

Extra good quality Red Table Cloth at 42c a yard.

I respectfully call the attention of the public to the remarkable reduction in my stock of Table Linen.

Yours truly,

C. E. Gordon,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

feb 3 tf

The Giles & Murchison Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware, Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

DON'T

Buy a Bicycle until you have seen and examined our 1895 Victors, which will be here Friday. Weighs from 15 to 30 pounds.

20 pound Crescent Scorcher $90 00
23 " Crescent No. 1 75.00
21 " Boy's Wheel 25.00

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S.

jan 24 tf

Progressive Institute,

DUNN, N. C.

A GOOD PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls. MUSIC, ART, BOOK-KEEPING and CHEMISTRY taught. Address

D. B. PARKER, Principal,
feb 3 1m Dunn, N. C.

We put a load on our Shoulders

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street.

Will place on sale a portion of the Bankrupt Stock of Lichtenstein & Sons, of New York, purchased by Ehrich Bros., who sold us a portion.

Here is Ehrich Bros' letter,

Messrs. KATZ & POLVOGT,

Gentlemen—

We hereby agree to turn over a certain portion of the stock purchased of Lichtenstein & Sons, in consideration that it be paid for in cash.

Yours truly,

EHRICH BROS.

Spot cash was the condition of sale to us. Our prices will make competition impossible:

Lichtenstein's Price.	Our Price.
59c—27-in Swivel Silk,	39
75c—Solid Japanese Silks,	49
59c—Wash Kiki Silk,	33
60c—Solid China Silks,	35
75c—Fancy Drapery Silks,	39
1.79—Blk Gro. Grain Silk,	1.19
1.50—Blk Satin Duchesse,	1.15
98c—Fancy Waist Silks,	69
98c—Blk Figured China Silks,	69
1.25—Crepe de Chene,	85

We have reduced our entire stock of Colored Silk Velvets to a uniform price with those purchased of Lichtenstein & Sons—to 85c.

Black Dress Goods.

1.25—Blk Silk-fin. Henriettas,			75
1.00	do	do	63
75c	do	do	50
59c—Blk Fancy Weaves,			45
59c—Blk Figured Mohair,			34
1.25—Blk Satin Stripe Batiste,			79
1.50—Diagonal Whipcord,			98